

## Shadow poll gives leader a team in his own image

# Swing to left gives Kinnock a tighter grip

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent

The hold of the centre-right on Labour's Shadow Cabinet was dramatically broken yesterday as the annual elections produced a sharp swing to the left and one of the biggest ever shake-ups at the top of the party.

Mr Neil Kinnock was for the first time given a Shadow Cabinet in his own image as the new Parliamentary Labour Party voted in six left-wingers and ousted four senior right-wingers, including the veteran Mr Peter Shore.

The elections were a spectacular personal triumph for Mr Bryan Gould, Labour's fastest rising personality and

chief success of the general election campaign.

Only one year after entering the Shadow Cabinet he topped the poll with an astonishing 163 votes, double his vote of last year and 33 votes ahead of his nearest rival, and one of the largest individual scores ever recorded.

He was being spoken of by Labour MPs last night as the obvious choice for the next deputy leader of the party whenever Mr Roy Hattersley stands down.

The contest marked a generation shift for Labour, with the older guard repre-

just five members of Solidarity and nine from Tribune.

Mr Kinnock will today be holding talks with his new team about their front-bench portfolios, not expected to be announced till Monday.

Out of the Shadow Cabinet went Mr Shore, the shadow Commons leader, Mr Barry Jones, the spokesman on Wales, Mr Giles Radice, the education spokesman, and Mr Peter Archer, the spokesman on Northern Ireland. Mr Jones resigned his front-bench post last night. Mr Healey and Mr Stan Orme, the new chairman of the PLP, did not stand.

In come Mr Robin Cook, the present trade spokesman, Mr Jack Straw, the environment spokesman, Mr Frank Dobson, the health spokesman, Mr Robert Hughes, the transport spokesman, Ms Jo Richardson, the women's rights spokesman, and, perhaps the outstanding success, Mr Gordon Brown, who was standing for the Shadow Cabinet for the first time and at 36 is its youngest member.

All are strong supporters of Mr Kinnock, except Mr Richardson, who was backed by the far-left Campaign Group and regularly votes against the Labour leader in the national executive committee.

Undoubtedly helped by the votes of the far left, there were big advances, too, for left-wing members already on the Shadow Cabinet. Mr John Prescott, the employment spokesman, shot into second place, and Mr Michael Meacher, the health and social services spokesman, moved into third.

The centre-right suffered with Mr Gerald Kaufman, top last year, dropping to fourth place, Mr John Smith, second last year, falling to fifth, and Mr Jack Cunningham to twelfth.

Mr Kinnock, told of the results in Scarborough where he was attending the Transport and General Workers' Union conference, said: "It is a very good team."

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Mr Ron Todd, general secretary of the TGWU, applauding Mr Neil Kinnock at the union's conference yesterday.

## Kinnock in plea for union help

By Roland Rad

Mr Neil Kinnock yesterday made an impassioned plea to Britain's largest trade union to help him to build the Labour Party into a mass movement through the direct involvement of all members "as participants and not just as followers".

Speaking in favour of his one-member-one-vote principle for selecting MPs, at the Transport and General Workers' Union conference in Scarborough, he said: "Part of making a mass party is to extend democracy. I want to spread accountability throughout the party members and the political-levy-paying trade unionists." Mr Kinnock assured the trade union delegates that the party's special links with their movement would remain.

In an obvious reference to Mr Tony Benn, who has attacked the one-member-one-vote principle as an instrument to "extinguish socialism", he said that "accountability does not stop at Labour Party general management committee meetings".

Mr Kinnock went on to suggest that those who now opposed extending democracy within the Labour Party were the same people who opposed mandatory reselection for MPs and election of the leader by the whole party. And he said he would not put up with any "sectarian interest".

He managed to skillfully address the worries of trade unionists, who fear that his one-member-one-vote principle could weaken the link between the unions and the Labour Party, by guaranteeing the rights and participation of the trade unions within the new electoral college.

## NUM decides to ballot pits on flexible working

By John Spicer

The National Union of Mineworkers is to ask its 90,000 members to decide on the issue of flexible working, but not before both the union and British Coal launch propaganda campaigns to win their votes in a pit head ballot.

Delegates to the NUM conference at Rothbury in Scotland yesterday voted two to one against the introduction of flexible working - which will include the six-day operational week in some areas - but called for an individual ballot of all members.

Within minutes of the decision being made known, Sir Robert Haslam, chairman of British Coal, said he would make sure all miners were told of the issues and how they affected them personally.

He said he would "continue to correct the very misleading information and data which has been expressed by some union leaders".

British Coal intends to use videos to get its message across and Sir Robert is expected to write personal letters to every miner.

The NUM leadership, particularly in areas such as South Wales and Scotland, called for caution before any big decisions are taken.

It is unlikely that the ballot could be organized before September. The vote had come after a long, heated and often emotional debate. Mr Arthur Scargill, the NUM president, wound up the debate with an impassioned argument against flexible working, repeating his warning that increased production from new super-pits would lead to the closure of 31

mines and the loss of 40,000 jobs.

Mr Scargill and Mr Peter Heathfield, the NUM general secretary, had been attacked by some delegates during the debate for attempting to rush the membership into a ballot.

Mr George Rees, the South Wales area general secretary, had accused Mr Scargill of acting like a dictator and said: "Take off the blinkers."

The South Wales officials are faced with the possibility of losing a £90 million investment.

**Sell to survive** ..... 2  
**Photograph** ..... 2

ment at the new drift mine at Margam, which will create 900 jobs, if they do not agree to flexible work.

Mr Des Dunfield, the South Wales president, told reporters later that he would continue to talk to British Coal.

Mr George Bolton, President of the Scottish NUM area, threw his weight behind the argument against the dangers of refusing flexible work. He said that if the NUM did not agree, then British Coal would talk to the breakaway Union of Democratic Mineworkers.

Sir Robert Haslam said that although the result of the vote was disappointing to him, it came as no surprise. "Nevertheless," he said, "I was impressed by the common-sense views expressed by some of the delegates."

Sir Robert said that at the new mines needing large capital expenditure he wanted the expensive machinery to work longer, not the men.

## British nurse kidnapped

Nairobi (Reuters) - Gunmen claiming to be members of the rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) snatched three American teachers and a British nurse from their homes in southern Sudan yesterday, their office said.

Mr Daniel Bitrus, executive director of the American Association of Christian Resource Organizations Serving Sudan (ACROSS) named the Americans as Mr Steven Arthur Anderson, Ms Katy Taylor and Mr Mark Nikkel and the Briton as Ms Heather Sinclair.

The gunmen broke into the homes and took them away together with some Sudanese, who were later released. Mr Anderson, aged 31, Ms Taylor, aged 32, and Ms Sinclair, aged 29, who is from Belfast, work for ACROSS. Mr Anderson, Ms Taylor and Mr Nikkel teach at the Bishop Gwynne College in Mundri, about 60 miles north of the regional capital, Juba. Ms Sinclair is a nurse.

A spokesman for the SPLA, which has been fighting the Khartoum government in southern Sudan since 1983, said the rebel organization was trying to obtain more information about the foreigners' whereabouts. The abductors "might not be SPLA" or perhaps "a small SPLA unit which has no communications".

He also revealed that it was Mr Casey who had suggested that he employ retired Major-General Richard Secord as the US go-between to sell arms to Israeli agents.

But, pressed to say who had approved the diversion, he insisted, with some exasperation, that it was only part of the overall plan. "I later learned that the President was unaware of that aspect of these transactions."

## BAA price is fixed at 245p

By Ray Heath

The sale of shares in BAA, the former British Airports Authority, means the Government had reduced the public sector by one-third in eight years, Mr Paul Channon, the Secretary of State for Transport, said yesterday.

The latest sell-off was celebrated in the yard of All-Hallows-by-the-Tower church in the City of London yesterday.

Mr Channon formally announced a price of 245p for shares in BAA, which runs Heathrow, Gatwick and Stansted airports in the South, and Glasgow, Edinburgh, Prestwick and Aberdeen airports in Scotland.

This was lower than previously indicated. Investors will have to put up an initial £1 a share to take part in the issue, bringing in £1.225 million for the Government before expenses. The second tranche of £1.45 a share is due next May.

Larger investors are being invited to tender for 25 per cent of the 500 million shares being sold and are expected to bid up to 270p a share. If this sets the price for first dealings on July 16, small investors would make a gross profit of £37.50 on the minimum application of 150 shares. Application forms will appear in *The Times* tomorrow.

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**IN PART** ②

## Quick lessons

The search is on for quicker ways of training finance house recruits, says an introduction to nine pages of General Appointments ..... Pages 31-39

## Exam passes

Degrees awarded by Southampton University are published today ..... Page 41

## Portfolio

● There is £3,000 to be won today in the Times Portfolio Gold competition, double the usual amount as there was no winner yesterday. ● Portfolio list, page 29.

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## Sainsbury declares no Owen, no party

By Robin Oakley and Martin Fletcher

Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, yesterday stepped up his bid to win over Dr David Owen's anti-merger Social Democrats by conceding that a new Alliance party could fight the next election short of a commitment to cancel Trident.

But the attempt to convince Dr Owen's supporters, at the risk of upsetting grassroots Liberals, that the Liberal element in a merged party could accommodate the more robust policies of the SDP, today receives a sharp rebuff.

In an article in *The Times*, Mr David Sainsbury and Sir Leslie Murphy, the two trustees of the SDP, declare that it is a "fact of life" that Dr David Owen would never join a merged party and that without him such a new party would shrink from all difficult decisions.

Mr Sainsbury, a member of the grocery family and the SDP's biggest financial backer, and Sir Leslie say that the Alliance policies lacked conviction at the election because they had to be "watered down" to suit the Liberals.

The Owen allies also introduce a new bitterness into the SDP's civil war by suggesting that "some members of the Gang of Four" (the other three being Mr Roy Jenkins, Mrs Shirley Williams and Mr Bill Rodgers) saw the creation of the SDP merely as a device

to get people out of the Labour Party with a view to merger as soon as possible with the Liberals.

They attack Mr Steel's launching of the merger debate as "foolish" and predict that within two years support for a merged party would sink to no more than 10-15 per cent of the electorate, compared with the 23 per cent achieved at the election.

Mr Steel's concession on Trident appeared to be aimed directly at Mr John Cartwright, Dr Owen's closest political ally, who earlier this week indicated that he could consider joining the new merged party but that Trident would be a sticking point.

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## Government found guilty over parents' rights

By Frances Gibb  
Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Government was found guilty yesterday of violating the rights of parents by denying them access to their children in local authority care in five separate cases by the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg.

As a result the law will be changed both to restrict the rights of local authorities in such cases and to give parents greater rights of access to children in care as well as increased rights to oppose a child's removal.

Those reforms have already been floated in a Government White Paper on child care law in January this year and yesterday's ruling will reinforce the impetus for change.

A family lawyer said yesterday that

the judgment had "knocked finally on the head the powers of local authorities to take into compulsory care by resolution children already in voluntary care".

Where they wanted to take children into care there would now have to be proceedings before magistrates with everyone represented.

Yesterday the Department of Health and Social Security said it would be studying the judgment to see if further reforms to the law outside those in the White Paper were needed.

In four of yesterday's cases the court held unanimously that procedures by local authorities regarding children in their care had "failed to respect the applicants' family life".

The court also held in all five cases

that the parents were denied a remedy in that they were unable to challenge the local authorities over being refused access in the courts. The Government had argued that parents had a remedy as they could seek to challenge the local authority in judicial review proceedings.

Yesterday's court judgment made clear that judicial review proceedings did not amount to a remedy: there had to be a full court hearing on the merits of the case.

The cases, first lodged more than five years ago, were brought by a mother aged 27 from Acton, west London; an unmarried mother aged 30 from Liverpool; a man from Gloucester; a married couple from Birmingham; and a married couple from Dagenham, Essex.

But they are not likely to lead to the parents being able to see the children from whom they have been separated, because they are with foster parents or have been adopted.

Four of the cases arose over children taken into care by a local authority which assumed all parental rights, including whether the parents should still be allowed access.

In one case involving five children, access was allowed for a while and then the children were placed with long-term foster parents and it was stopped.

In another, an only child put into care on the parents' initiative was placed with long-term foster parents with a view to adoption and access stopped. The child was adopted.

## 'Not one penny' North insists

From Michael Binyon  
Washington

Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver North yesterday angrily denied that he had ever personally profited from the Iran-Contra affair. "Not - one - penny!" he spat out, pausing for emphasis on each word.

In an impassioned outburst at the second day of the special committee hearing, he denounced the refusal of the US Government to offer his family protection after he had received death threats from Abu Nidal, the terrorist.

"I'll be glad to meet Abu Nidal on equal terms anywhere in the world, okay, as an even deal for him," he said.

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## Marine stays cool Detailed evidence Iran-Contra chronology

"But I am not willing to have my wife and my four children meet Abu Nidal or his organization on my terms."

He said that Mr Manucher Ghorbanifar, the Iranian middle man, was the first person to suggest that profits from the Iran arms sales be diverted to the Nicaraguan Contras. He said this "great idea" finally overcame his earlier reservations about US arms shipments to Iran.

Colonel North said Mr Ghorbanifar took him aside in a bathroom at a meeting in London in January last year. He suggested it as an incentive to make the arms sales to Iran more palatable to the US.

"I saw that idea, of using the Ayatollah Khomeini's money to support the Nicaraguan freedom fighters, as a good one. I still do. I don't think it was wrong. I think it was a neat idea. And I came back, and I advocated that. We did it on three occasions - February, May and October.

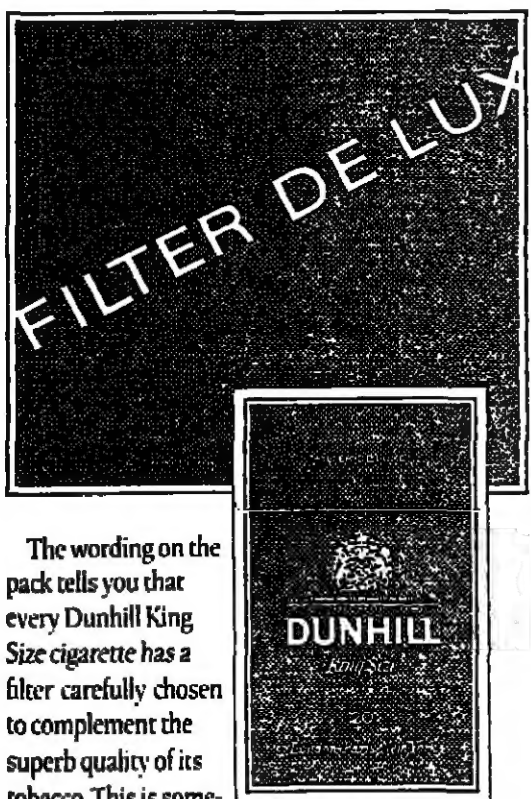
"As a consequence of that whole process, we got three Americans back. And there was no terrorism while we were engaged in it, against Americans."

But he insisted that he went ahead only with the authority of his superiors, who included Rear-Admiral John Ponder, the former National Security Adviser, and Mr William Casey, the late CIA director.

He also revealed that it was Mr Casey who had suggested that he employ retired Major-General Richard Secord as the US go-between to sell arms to Israeli agents.

But, pressed to say who had approved the diversion, he insisted, with some exasperation, that it was only part of the overall plan. "I later learned that the President was unaware of that aspect of these transactions."

## The King Size from Dunhill



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LOW TO MIDDLE TAR As defined by H.M. Government  
Warning: SMOKING CAN CAUSE  
FATAL DISEASES  
Health Departments' Chief Medical Officers



## NEWS SUMMARY

## A level courses under attack

Examining boards of A levels were accused yesterday of drawing up syllabuses that leave students poorly prepared for undergraduate work.

Giving evidence to a government-appointed committee on the future of A levels, the Council for National Academic Awards said the problem was particularly acute in mathematics. Syllabuses covered so much ground that schools could not complete them and polytechnics then had to help students catch up.

The CNA also complained that some syllabuses varied so much from one GCE board to another that students shared little common knowledge.

A new degree course in European economics has not attracted a single applicant, Middlesex Polytechnic disclosed yesterday.

It issued an urgent appeal for 24 students who expect to pass A levels in French and mathematics.

## MoD appointment

Mr Gerry Neale, MP for North Cornwall and chairman of the Conservative Campaign for Defence and Multilateral Disarmament, has been appointed Parliamentary Private Secretary to Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Defence.

He was formally Parliamentary Private Secretary to Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for the Environment.

The move establishes a direct link between the Conservative Party and the Ministry of Defence.

The Tory campaign group, which formed an inner council of former defence and foreign ministers before the general election, aims to keep the party abreast of defence developments and any weaknesses in opposition policies.

## Sellafeld clean-up

British Nuclear Fuels is to spend £200 million on a new waste treatment plant at its Sellafeld complex in west Cumbria. It comes after international pressure for a reduction in the discharge of radioactive effluent into the Irish Sea.

The plant is part of a £500 million plan.

Copeland council, the local planning authority, has ruled that the project, which is scheduled for use in the early 1990s, must not come into operation until a national policy is formed for the storage of nuclear waste.

## Safest place to fly

Australia continues to be the safest country in which to fly (Our Air Correspondent writes).

Statistics produced by *Flight International* magazine yesterday showed that Australia continues its record of never having had a fatal accident involving a civilian aircraft since at least the 1930s.

In the first six months of 1987, there were 13 fatal accidents in which 412 passengers died, nearly half of them in the crash of a Russian-built IL62 at Warsaw.

The number of air accidents is slightly down on the average for the past 10 years, but up on the first six months of last year when 340 people were killed in 12 crashes.

## Doctor honoured

Dr Pauline Cutting, the heroine of the Beirut Al-Barraneh camp siege in Beirut, yesterday returned to Liverpool, from where she graduated in 1976, to receive an honorary degree in medicine.

Dr Cutting, who was recently became an OBE, told the university congregation: "I plan to return to Lebanon, probably next year, all being well."

During her time in the Beirut refugee camp, which held 9,000 Palestinians, she carried out 500 emergency operations single-handed.

## Flag dispute settled

The dispute over the flying of the Union flag and bunting on the shop floor of Northern Ireland's largest manufacturing employer ended yesterday when militant 'loyalists' voted to return to work.

Management at the state-owned, loss-making Short Brothers aircraft factory in Belfast will discuss with trades union representatives the return of bunting and flags to workers who put them up in defiance of company rules.

## Why Linda Bellos left, then changed her mind

By Andrew Morgan

On June 23, Ms Linda Bellos, the leader of Lambeth council, in south London, strode into the office of Mr John George, the council's chief executive. In abrasive tones, she had a simple message: she wanted him to go.

Mr George was dumbfounded. The meeting set in motion events which led to Ms Bellos's resignation last Monday when Lambeth Labour councillors refused to back her move to dismiss Mr George. Twenty-four hours

later, she was back at the helm after her colleagues asked her to return.

Mr George, aged 57, is said to be happy to continue in his £40,000-a-year post. However, Mr Alan Hicks, the director of finance whom Ms Bellos also wanted to dismiss, has decided to take early retirement even though the Labour group voted for him to stay.

Yet while Labour councillors defied their leader to support him, many Conservatives admit to being impressed with Mr George. Some insist he is undynamic

and that they would not be able to work with him if they ever took power.

Sources suggested, as the Bellos-George confrontation gathered momentum, that a short-list of three people had been drawn up to replace Mr George. All were politically active and included Mr Reg Race, the former Labour MP for Wood Green, who is considered "hard left". Other rumours suggested that an executive committee would replace the chief executive's position.

The "soft left" in the Lab-

our group felt that a politically sympathetic chief executive would be unproductive. One councillor said: "You don't want a man agreeing all the time. You need a man trusted to tell the truth and John George can be trusted to do that."

Lambeth expects a gap in the next financial year of up to £50 million between income and expenditure.

Many in the Labour group took the view that it was crucial to show an image of management reliability to the City, when seeking to borrow

money virtually day by day in the coming weeks.

Linda Bellos disagreed. There was an immediate conflict between Ms Bellos and Mr George, who was appointed five years ago.

She bristled last January when Mr George wrote to her with a warning that Lambeth might have to close down certain services because of the council's inability to attract middle and senior level officers. She felt that Mr George was responsible for that.

Mr George had to oversee a policy last year of recruiting

only disabled people until the 3 per cent quota of Lambeth staff was reached. That meant many posts stayed unfilled.

A further element in her disquiet was the attitude of trade unions within Lambeth council. In May her Nalco officers refused to pay out £14 welfare payments during a Civil Service strike.

Ms Bellos decided she needed a more dynamic chief.

However, Labour councillors rejected a vote of no confidence in Mr George by 20 votes to 11 and praised his "commitment and ability".

## Judge on 'mischief' of drink drive law

By Michael Horswell

Lord Justice Watkins yesterday attacked the law which permits police to back-calculate the level of alcohol in a driver's blood as mischievous.

He was speaking in the High Court where he reserved judgement in the cases of two men convicted of drink driving although blood and breath tests proved negative.

In both test cases there were long delays between accidents involving the drivers and the timing of the tests, but convictions came after decisions by police to back-calculate, with the help of forensic scientists, the level of alcohol to the time of the alleged offences.

Lord Justice Watkins, who is being asked to outlaw the practice, said: "The law may be right but it is mischievous, let's make no mistake about it."

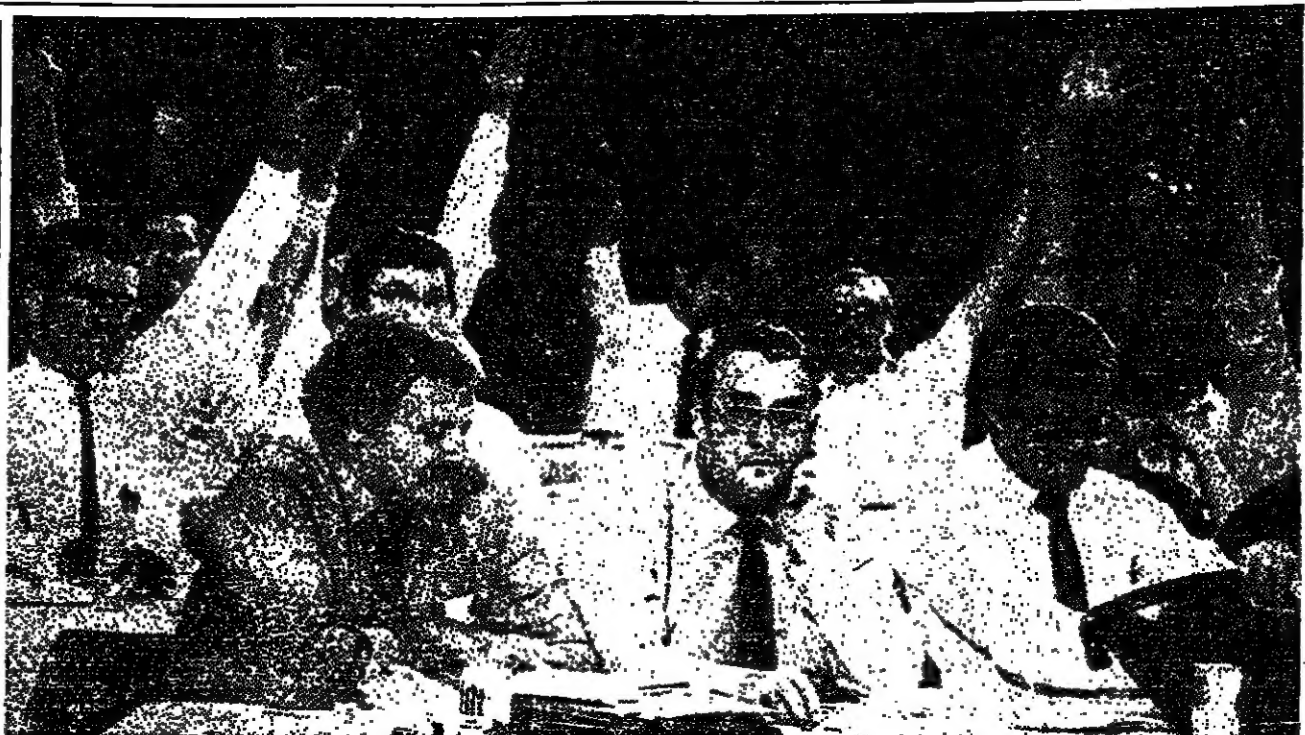
He posed the situation of police saying to a suspect driver who had been cleared by a breath or blood test: "Although the reading is below the limit you must have had a skintful tonight. We will let scientists have a go at you."

"Nobody will get out of a police station on the evidence of an intoximeter."

The two drivers who have appealed are Mr Stephen Gumbly, aged 35, from Brixton, south London, whose blood test showed him below the legal limit four hours 20 minutes after an accident in which his brother was killed, and Mr Steven Gould, a police officer, whose breath test showed him below the limit three hours 47 minutes after his accident.

Mr Roger Smith, for the police, said that the Transport Act 1981 had changed the emphasis on when police could calculate alcohol levels from the time a specimen was given to the time a suspect motorist was driving.

Lord Justice Watkins, sitting with Mr Justice Mann in the Queen's Bench Division, reserved judgement.



Mr Des Duffield (left), president of the South Wales miners, Mr George Rees (centre), their general secretary, and Mr Terry Thomas, vice-president, during yesterday's NUM conference vote on six-day working (Photograph: Tom Kidd).

## Area by area sell-off 'only way for coal to survive'

By Nicholas Wood, Political Reporter

The coal industry faces job losses of 50,000 over the next five years, rising to 75,000 if it is privatized, according to a new report.

But a sell-off on an area by area basis to competing private companies, management buy-outs and workers' co-operatives, linked to the planned disposal of the electricity industry, remains the only way of arresting its decline and securing its long-term future.

The bleak prospects for the industry if it remains in state hands are set out in a pamphlet from the Centre for Policy Studies, the influential "think-tank" set up by Sir Keith Joseph and Mrs Margaret Thatcher in 1974.

Yesterday, as delegates to the National Union of Mineworkers annual meeting at Rothsay, Strathclyde, backed Mr Arthur Scargill over his opposition to six-day working, Mr Allen Sykes, one of the

pamphlet's authors and managing director of a mining company, conceded that the NUM president was right when he gave a warning that the move would lead to job losses.

But, Mr Sykes said, the penalties for both the miners and the country for failing to embrace radical change and make the industry more competitive would be even worse in the long run.

The pamphlet speaks of the industry "dwindling to a fraction of its present size" by the mid-1990s if it stays in state hands. Professor Colin Robinson of Surrey University, the co-author, said it was in danger of "withering away".

Mr Sykes, who works for Consolidated Goldfields, said miners should go on the offensive and openly discuss the prospects for coal and the benefits that would accrue to all concerned from a carefully executed privatization.

The pamphlet says that coupling a coal disposal with the planned sale of the electricity industry would save the nation between £460 million and £635 million a year over the period 1988 to 1992, rising to £950 million a year.

Mr Sykes and Professor Robinson, an economist, said that by reviving the generous redundancy terms offered during the last coal dispute, miners could be persuaded that privatization was in their best interests.

Mr Cecil Parkinson, the Secretary of State for Energy, has said that he has no plans for selling off coal. The authors interpreted that yesterday as meaning that the idea could move on to the political agenda during this Parliament.

Privatization would lead to some 75,000 workers quitting the industry by 1992 as the new owners sought to make it internationally competitive.

But British Coal's existing plans for raising productivity implied 50,000 job losses over the same period.

"The idea that you suppress things because it may prove difficult with Mr Scargill is just not acceptable," Professor Robinson said.

Mr Sykes said: "The debate needs to be shifted. If you look at it through a national perspective, you can afford to be generous to those who leave. Those who stay are going to have a much higher income, a non-politicized industry and a secure future."

Opposition from the NUM leadership could be overcome by resolute leadership from the Government and the management of British Coal, Mr Sykes said.

Private coal - achieving international competitiveness, by Colin Robinson and Allen Sykes (Centre for Policy Studies, 8 Wilfred Street, London SW1E 6PL; £4.90 plus 30p p & p).

## Industry research to be bolstered

By Sheila Gunn, Political Staff

Part of the Government's strategy for encouraging industry to spend more on research and development was unveiled yesterday with the launch of the Centre for Exploitable Areas of Science and Technology.

Ministers hope that by making the £5 million body independent of government and led by industry, it will result in a better transfer of new discoveries into new products.

Such a centre uniting companies, financial institutions, universities and the Government, had been urged by *The Times* and the Advisory Council for Applied Research and Development (ACARD) as a means of raising the awareness of the need for more investment in research and development.

The advisory council predicted yesterday: "The centre will seek to improve Britain's generally poor performance in exploiting the results of its outstanding record in scientific research and development."

The new ministerial team at the Department of Trade and

Industry under Lord Young of Grafham, is understood to be examining other moves to stimulate industry into spending more on research.

Mrs Thatcher welcomed the new centre yesterday, which will be started with £4 million from 15 big companies and financial institutions and £1 million from the main government departments. Many of Britain's biggest companies, including Rolls-Royce, ICI, IBM, Shell and BP, and some of the high street banks, are believed to have contributed.

In a letter to Sir Francis Tombs, chairman of ACARD and Rolls-Royce, the Prime Minister said she hoped industry's positive response to the centre would be reinforced by a rise in industrial investment in research and development as its influence takes hold.

Sir Robin Nicholson, former chief scientific officer to Mrs Thatcher and a director of Pilkingtons, will chair the steering committee setting up the centre.

## Helicopter survey on sprinklers

By Robin Young

The Norwich division of Anglian Water last night hired a helicopter to spy for illegal water sprinklers in use on the city's suburban lawns and flower beds.

At £200 an hour the helicopter has only to persuade 10 more householders to pay up for the water authority's £20 sprinkler licence to have recovered its cost.

After the record rainfall of recent months no-one is pretending that Norwich is short of water.

However, the spokesman said: "Water use has rocketed since the dry spell began. It has increased by 15 per cent and is still rising, and that must be due almost entirely to garden watering."

"At the same time the region's applications for sprinkler licences are down from 30,000 last year to only 23,000 this year. It means that those who have paid are subsidizing those who have not, which just is not fair."

A garden sprinkler uses 200 gallons of water an hour.

## Hayers to fight for family court

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Lord Havers, Lord Chancellor, made it clear yesterday he was prepared to fight a tough Cabinet battle to secure a unified family court for England and Wales.

In his first press interview since he succeeded to the Lord Chancellorship three weeks ago, he said he was "deeply interested" in family law and in securing a "much more sympathetic way of dealing with all the problems affecting children".

Before the election, a Cabinet sub-committee decided not to proceed with a family court because of Treasury concern over estimates that it could cost up to £32 million.

But officials are now doing more detailed calculations on the possible cost.

Lord Havers also said that in the light of acute public concern over too lenient sentences, the Government was likely to float proposals giving the Court of Appeal power to increase sentences in the new Criminal Justice Bill.

He envisaged the Attorney

General referring cases to the Court of Appeal and the number of such referrals being small.

On the issue of whether solicitors should be given wider rights to appear in higher courts, Lord Havers took the same view as his predecessor, Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, against it.

On legal aid, the Lord Chancellor said he felt sorry for those just outside the system, but he opposed the American-style contingency fee, which lawyers were paid if they won a case.

He also seemed to view favourably proposals to give more legal advice work to citizens' advice bureaux, which may be included in the Legal Aid Bill in November.

A reform of the so-called Kilmuir rules which prevent judges from speaking out in public is being considered by the Lord Chancellor.

Officials are expected soon to consult senior judges, including the heads of the High Court divisions, on possible change.

## Council goes to court over day-old boy

Legal procedures to make a baby a ward of court were started yesterday less than 24 hours after his mentally handicapped mother gave birth.

Mrs Mandy Morgan, aged 23, of Wolverhampton, and her husband, Gerald, aged 37, who is also mentally handicapped, have been told they are not fit to look after their baby.

Mr and Mrs Morgan have said they will challenge the application by Wolverhampton social services officials and plead with the judge for permission to look after their first child under the supervision of social workers.

Mrs Morgan was yesterday being allowed access to her son at Wolverhampton's New Cross Hospital.

## Jersey detectives on trial

Three CID officers were accused in the Royal Court of Jersey yesterday of conspiring to pervert the course of justice.

The island's Attorney General, Mr P M Bailhache, said the trial was "an unhappy event" without precedence in the island's history. "We had always hoped that police corruption... was something that could only happen elsewhere."

He outlined the charges against Det Chief Insp Charles Quinn, head of Jersey CID, his deputy, Det Insp Barry Blenkinsop and their colleague Det Sgt Brian Follain, all of whom have pleaded not guilty.

The charges arise from the previous trial of Mr John McLaughlin for robbing a Si-

## CID 'invented' robbery confession

Helier betting shop in October 1984. He was jailed for three years, almost entirely on the evidence of the three policemen now in the dock.

The prosecutor in that case was the same Mr Bailhache, who at the time had officially commended Mr Quinn for his conduct of that investigation.

Another indication of the present trial's impact on the tightly knit community in the island which provided the setting for the *Bergerac* detective series on BBC television is found in the list of witnesses.

The present Chief Constable of Jersey, Mr David Parkinson, will give evidence for the prosecution. His immediate predecessor, Mr Edward Cookerham, will testify for the defence.

## The 24-strong jury (who are permitted to return a 16-8 majority verdict) have been warned the trial may take eight weeks.

The Attorney General submitted that several interviews in which Mr McLaughlin had allegedly confessed to taking part in the £1,250 robbery had been "invented or fabricated" by the police.

At the heart of the prosecution case, he said, was the systematic falsification of police notebooks in which the three accused had recorded their version of events.

A senior scientist from the Home Office's forensic laboratory would testify that 10 different types of ink had been used in compiling one of the

## supposedly contemporaneous accounts.

News of an outside investigation of police conduct in the betting shop case had, Mr Bailhache said, caused "near panic" among the three accused officers.

According to the Attorney General, Det Sgt Follain had warned other colleagues to "close ranks" against the investigators from the Avon and Somerset force.

"In a unit comprising only 30 officers, there is naturally a strong esprit-de-corps", he acknowledged.

As a central theme of the trial, the Attorney General offered them Sir Walter Scott's celebrated lines: "Oh what a tangled web we weave when first we practice to deceive."

## BBC says election coverage not biased

By Richard Evans, Political Correspondent

The BBC board of governors has rejected criticism that the corporation's coverage of the general election was biased against the Government, it was disclosed last night.

Mr Marmaduke Hussey, the corporation's chairman, said that after a preliminary assessment, the collective judgement of the board was that the coverage was "as comprehensive and balanced as is practically possible".

His remarks were contained in a letter to Mr Richard Holt, Conservative MP for Loughborough, who had complained strongly to Mr Hussey about the way certain BBC journalists had handled the election.

He specifically complained about the *Newsnight* programme and BBC Radio Cleveland.

The MP, who with Conservative colleagues from the north of England, is boycotting the local station because of what they consider to be lack of political impartiality, had called on Mr Hussey to consider the position of several journalists, including Peter Snow, Vincent James, Adam Raphael and Sue Lawley.

But Mr Hussey insisted that Mr Holt's complaints were not justified and the BBC's commitment to impartiality remained extremely serious.

The BBC chief said the management of Radio Cleveland had monitored its output most carefully and "issued frequent reminders to staff of the need for strict fairness during the campaign."

Mr Hussey defended the right of BBC journalists to hold political views but emphasized that those in "sensitive positions" were prohibited from active politics.

Radio One is likely to lose its medium wave broadcasting frequency, the BBC said last night.

The station, which has 17 million listeners a week, is to move over to VHF from the beginning of next year.

The BBC said it was prepared to surrender two medium wave frequencies in response to the Government's radio Green Paper, which proposed up to three new commercial networks and a new tier of community radio.

All BBC stations now operate on more than one frequency, except for Radio One. The first to lose its medium frequency will be Radio Three, which is already available on VHF.

The ITN newscaster, Leonard Parkin, is to take early retirement after 20 years in television. Mr Parkin, who has presented the lunchtime bulletin for the past five years, said he did not want to be "the oldest newscaster in town".

## Short moves ahead of the chess field

Nigel Short has seized the lead in the world chess championship qualifying international at Subotica, Yugoslavia (Our Chess Correspondent writes).

In his latest game, the Briton brilliantly demolished his chief rival, the Hungarian grandmaster, Zoltan Ribli, who had been sharing the lead with him.

Jon Speelman, of Hampstead, the reigning British champion, has also improved his chances of qualifying. He drew with the former world champion, Vassily Smyslov (USSR), and is now in sole second place.

Mikhail Tal (USSR) lost to Vidya Nathan Prasad (India).

Leading scores of 12 are now: Short (GB) 9 points; Speelman (GB) 8½; Ribli (Hungary) 8; Tal (USSR) 7½. There are three rounds left, and just three players will qualify for the next stage of the world championship, the 1988 Candidates' Tournament at St John, Canada.

## Correction

In the Focus Special Report on P & O on July 7 the description of a £6 million turnover and foundation 16 years ago should have referred to Seafish Vending, not Seafish Vending, which was founded in 1946 and has an annual turnover of £120 million.

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# Archer denies trying to wriggle off the hook on questions

Mr Jeffrey Archer, the novelist, angrily denied a QC's suggestion yesterday that he was trying to "wriggle off the hook" and avoid answering difficult questions before a High Court libel jury.

Mr Archer, former deputy chairman of the Conservative Party, was being cross-examined in the witness box on the third day of his action against *The Star* newspaper.

Mr Michael Hill, QC, for *The Star*, suggested that when Mr Archer was asked a question he found uncomfortable, he "quite deliberately" avoided answering it by launching into long speeches in the hope that the jury would forget the question.

Mr Archer denied that. He became more angry as Mr Hill pursued one line of questions. He snapped back that Mr Hill was being "aggravating".

"You are repeating exactly the same thing today that you did yesterday and then telling the jury when I repeat the same things that I am making speeches", Mr Archer said.

Mr Archer, aged 47, is suing *The Star*, part of the Express group, and Mr Lloyd Turner, its editor, for damages over a story last November alleging he had associated with a prostitute and then tried to pay her £2,000 to avoid a public scandal.

The story was first broken by the *News of the World* on October 26. Mr Archer denied ever having met the prostitute but resigned the same day for his "lack of judgement" in being caught by the newspaper's trap.

The court has heard tapes of telephone conversations between Mr Archer and the

prostitute, Miss Monica Coghlan, which were recorded, unknown to him, by *News of the World* reporters.

During heated exchanges between Mr Archer and Mr Hill yesterday, the former politician accused the *News of the World* of being a "bunch of liars who had set me up".

Mr Hill repeatedly asked him why when questioned by

Mr John Lisners, a *News of the World* reporter, he had denied arranging to pay Miss Coghlan money to go away and why he had not used the chance to explain "off the record" what had really happened.

Mr Hill: "What you have been doing for the last 10 minutes is wriggling yourself off the hook. You know

● I was a worried man, a nervous man, knowing I had never met this girl ●

perfectly well that, for whatever reason, you lied to Mr Lisners".

Mr Archer: "Certainly not, sir".

Mr Hill: "Was the reason you didn't tell the truth to Mr Lisners that you denied the events because you were panicking?" Mr Archer: "Certainly not, sir".

He said there was a "subtle difference between panic and worry". He had reacted as best he could under dreadful circumstances when he could see his political career in ruins.

"I was a worried man, a nervous man, knowing I had

never met this girl, knowing I had never had any association with her and yet that appeared what the story would be."

He had hoped to persuade Mr David Montgomery, the editor of the *News of the World*, not to print the story. But once Mr Chris Monticelli, chief political correspondent of the Press Association news agency, had telephoned him about the story, he knew that chance had gone.

Earlier, Mr Archer said he had contacted Mr Peter Jay on the *Daily Mirror* to find out whether the "lies" about his involvement with the prostitute were being peddled around Fleet Street.

Mr Jay had checked, and then told him someone had approached the newspaper asking for a lot of money for the story. Reporters had checked and did not believe it.

"That gave me confidence again that the vile little story was rightly not being believed", Mr Archer said.

After the *News of the World* story, all the national Press, including *The Star*, carried his denial. But five days later, *The Star* printed the allegations in detail.

Mr Archer said the night the story broke was the "most dreadful" of his and his wife's lives. He had been telephoned by up to 60 people that night but could not remember details of the journalists.

Mr Archer has told the jury he never met the prostitute but felt sorry for her when she telephoned him and told him she was being hounded by the Press.

The case continues today.



Head for a bargain — Sharon Sanderscock, of Harrods, models a Graham Smith hat reduced from £900 to £450 (Photograph: Mark Pepper).

## Big sale shoppers try to play it cool

By Robin Young

Bargain hunters looking for a head start in the Harrods sale, which started yesterday, did not have to try too hard. The rush was less than overwhelming.

More than a quarter of a million shoppers were expected on the first day of the sale, but only a few thousand had gathered in queues when the doors opened at 9am.

"There is only one sale", Harrods advertising had boasted; overnight there were only two people queuing for it.

Gary Davis and Charlie Morgan, both students from Enfield, said: "We had seen people on the news camping out for the Harrods sale and thought it would be fun. We could hardly believe it when we found we were the only ones here."

At about four in the morning they were joined by two more students, Nikki Moran and David Cowan, from Southampton, but it was not until well after 8am that the pavements around the shop were crowded.

Fur coats languished unsold in spite of reductions of up to £10,000, while overheated women grappled for summer dresses and perspiring men ransacked the racks in pursuit of lightweight suits.

The shop's staff was almost doubled for the first day of the sale, with nearly 3,000 extra assistants coached in security and etiquette before the doors opened. "Never say that we have not got it", one department head advised her charges. "Say that we have sold out."

## Mustard pot leads to a murder trial

By David Cross

Thomas Corlett was a Civil Servant of impeccable character. But when his wife put a pot of German mustard and his favourite newspaper on the wrong sides of his plate, his temper snapped, a court was told yesterday.

Mr David Jeffreys, QC, for the prosecution, told Southwark Crown Court that during the ensuing argument Mr Corlett pounced on his wife, Erika, aged 63, grabbed her by the throat and killed her.

Mr Corlett, aged 58, later told police: "It was her fault. I had sat down at the table and I always placed my newspaper on one side of my plate, and mustard on the other."

"But she moved my paper, and put the mustard in its place instead."

"She said: 'That's where I want it, and that is where I will put it'. She started shouting."

"She raised her hand and I thought she was going to hit me. I just grabbed her by the throat, and we both fell to the floor. My mind then seemed to go blank."

Mr Corlett, who joined the Civil Service in 1970 after a career as an engineer, was described by his immediate superior as quiet and conscientious.

His wife suffered from asthma, and Mr Corlett had to take on extra housework when her health deteriorated.

Mr Corlett, of Lansdowne Road, Stanmore, Middlesex, denies murdering his wife on December 12, 1985.

The trial continues.

## Doctor is cleared of wife's charges

By Howard Foster

A psychiatrist accused of breaking up the marriage of a man she had treated for drug addiction was cleared of serious professional misconduct by the General Medical Council yesterday.

Dr Brenda Davies, aged 41, now living with Mr Angelos Savvides, who had been addicted to cocaine, said that the verdict of the professional conduct committee of the council was "fantastic", but declined to say whether she would go back to work at the hospital where she first met Mr Savvides as her patient.

Her contract as a consultant at the private Titchhurst House Hospital in Wadhurst, East Sussex, was ended after she refused to write a letter agreeing to end a personal relationship with Mr Savvides.

Mr Savvides had blamed Dr Davies for ruining her marriage. She had told the 12-man panel that communication between her husband and herself had broken down when he became a cocaine addict in early 1985.

His drug taking ended in arrest and a suspended sentence at Knightsbridge Crown Court. Yesterday, Mr Savvides said that his marriage had effectively broken down by the early 1980s.

Dr Davies had told the panel that she had finished treating Mr Savvides in July 1986 and had met him by accident in London a month later.

Mr Jonathan Caplan, for Dr Davies, said that the case represented "a difficult ethical position".

He added: "At some time a professional relationship must end. The rule is not that a doctor may never at any time have a relationship with a former patient."

## Concern at transplant shortages

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

A sharp drop in the number of patients receiving kidney transplants could lead to at least 200 more avoidable deaths this year, experts said yesterday.

The waiting list has reached a record length of 3,585. Last year, 1,586 such operations were performed, but the number has dropped by 13 per cent so far this year.

Specialists involved in heart, lung, liver and cornea transplants are also growing more concerned about their waiting lists, which now total about 1,100 patients.

Almost 300 people are waiting for a heart or heart-lung graft. About 30 per cent of those who need a new heart die before one becomes available, Papworth Hospital, Cambridge, said yesterday.

Pressure of work in intensive care units which could supply organs has meant that in some cases it has not been possible to keep a brain-dead patient on a ventilator pending the removal of organs, because another patient needs the bed.

The Department of Health has asked a group of medical experts to investigate shortages of transplantable organs.

Sir Raymond Hoffenberg, president of the Royal College of Physicians, and chairman of the group, said: "There is a serious shortfall for a variety of reasons. It is probable that adverse publicity has played a part."

Mr Myc Riggsford, spokesman for the UK Transplant Service, which co-ordinates operations, said yesterday: "If the situation does not improve very quickly, about 200 people will die before the end of the year from kidney failure."

Mr Frank Dobson, the Labour Party's spokesman on health, has called on Mr John Moore, Secretary of State for Social Services, to take urgent action.

He said a £500,000 publicity campaign, planned for last year but abandoned because the money was diverted towards the Aids campaign, should be launched.

Health, page 19

## Plea over quizzing child witnesses

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

The Criminal Justice Bill should be extended to give the prosecution and the defence the option of questioning child witnesses through a person familiar to them, it was claimed last night.

Mr John Spencer, tutor in law at Selwyn College, Cambridge, said that video recordings of interviews with children taken when an incident first came to light should be used in court as evidence, and that in certain cases there would be no need for the child to be in court.

Mr Spencer told a seminar of the Howard League, the penal reform group, in London that the proposed live video links enabling children to give evidence out of court in the case of certain sexual or assault offences was an insufficient response to the problem of protecting child witnesses in court.

He said that when children gave evidence in criminal cases it was usually about a violent or sexual assault on themselves. Experience showed that what an assaulted child feared most about giving evidence was being confronted with the person who attacked or abused her.

The Home Office is considering the possibility of a new law allowing video-taped evidence by children who have been abused physically or who are witnesses to it.

An amendment could be made to the resurrected Criminal Justice Bill, due to have a

second reading in the House of Lords this month, if a good option emerges from the response to the consultative paper on the use of video technology at trials of alleged child abusers.

● A leading child psychiatrist, Dr John Bowlby, was seriously ill last night after he collapsed while speaking about child abuse at the launch of the Child Psychotherapy Trust in London yesterday.

Dr Bowlby, aged 80, vice-president of the trust and a consultant at the Tavistock Clinic in London, had been speaking for only a few minutes. University College Hospital last night said Dr Bowlby had suffered a stroke and was being treated in an intensive care unit where his condition was "critical".

Dr Bowlby, best known for his work on a child's first five years and linking emotional deprivation to separation from the mother, had said that physical abuse was not identified until the 1960s and that sexual abuse appeared over the threshold in the 1970s.

He said: "People talk as though we knew about it but we didn't. We have learnt a lot since those ignorant days."

The trust's launch brought an appeal for £1 million to increase the number of child psychotherapists. There are only two in Britain above a line drawn from Liverpool to Ipswich with the majority, 137, based in London and the South-east.

## Soldier's shooting was suicide, says witness

Allegations that a teenage soldier died because a mock execution went wrong were dismissed as "rubbish" by a witness yesterday.

Private Nicholas Burnup, aged 17, had deliberately turned a pistol on himself during the double shooting at the Hythe ranges in Kent last December, Craftman Stuart Parton said.

He told an inquest at Hythe: "He had a pistol clutched, facing towards him. I shouted 'No, don't'. Private Burnup glanced at me and, a fraction later, he pulled the trigger. The firing was not accidental."

His evidence directly contradicted claims on Monday by the teenager's father, Mr Nigel Burnup, that his son had been killed in a mock execution.

Corporal David Bumstead, aged 25, who was part of the same team working on range 23 with Private Burnup, died of multiple bullet wounds in the same incident.

Mr Parton, serving with REME, said he had heard shots and Corporal Bumstead scream: "Oh my God, help me — the bastard's shooting me."

The inquest continues.

## Managerial temper a sign of stress

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

Humourless, bad-tempered managers who become irritable and forgetful are victims of executive stress, a health conference was told yesterday.

According to research carried out for Bupa, the private medical fund, stress is the most important health issue affecting managers and white-collar workers in manufacturing companies.

Mr Roger Stubbs, deputy managing director of MORI, the market research and opinion poll company, said that the

main cause of their complaint is likely to be overwork, but anxiety about job security, conflicts between work and home and pressure to perform also take their toll.

While the most obvious symptom of stress among blue-collar workers is absence from work, managers struggle with the job, although half feel they are doing it less well.

The results of the MORI poll showed that stress had a "profound" impact on the work performance of executives.

Asked to assess the importance of a list of health issues, personnel directors from the 500 biggest British manufacturing companies most frequently quoted stress, with heart disease a long way behind.

Dr Alan Bailey, medical director of Bupa medical centres, said that a certain amount of stress could ensure peak performance, but too much could have the opposite effect. It could also lead to executives drinking too much alcohol or abusing drugs.

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July 8 1987

PARLIAMENT

## New air safety system planned

There is no available electronic monitoring equipment capable of detecting the type of fault that occurred in the tragic accident to the Chinook helicopter before it crashed off Shetland in November last year, but new systems are being developed. Mr Peter Bottomley, Under Secretary of State for Transport, said in a written reply.

Mr Malcolm Bruce (Gordon, 1) had asked what steps the minister would take to introduce electronic monitoring of key components after the sheriff's report on the crash. Mr Bottomley said that Health and Usage Monitoring Systems were now being developed for helicopters as part of a programme of research into helicopter safety. The research was funded jointly by the Civil Aviation Authority, UK Offshore Operators Association and the Departments of Transport and Energy. Operational trials were being undertaken, using an AS 332L Super Puma, belonging to Bristow and based at Aberdeen, in its normal commercial role in support of the oil industry.

## Electricity industry 'efficient'

The electricity industry in Britain was highly efficient, so why had the Government said that its prime objective of energy policy was to privatize it, Lord Ezra (L) asked in the Lords.

He was speaking in a debate on the problems of energy generation and the need to secure a cheap and abundant supply of power for industry. Lord Ezra, a former chairman of the National Coal Board, said that the industry could not be privatized on the basis on which it was currently organized. "Indeed, one could question whether there should not be a reorganization of it even if it were to remain in the public sector."

A reorganization would take time, and it would have to be fundamental before privatization could conceivably be considered. There was already the experience of British Telecom and British Gas being reorganized through to privatization.

British Gas had an even stronger monopoly position, and while it had passed on some of its profits to the domestic consumer according to the rules laid down, he could say as an industrial consumer of gas that he was extremely worried about their attitude to industrial users.

It was a myth to suggest that if one was not satisfied with gas one turned to something else. "There are many who cannot avoid using gas. The Earl of Lauderdale (C), opening the debate, said that the Government had been warned time and again that unless decisions on new power stations were made, there could well be shortages of power generation towards the end of the century."

## Clark silent on Blowpipes

Mr Alan Clark, Minister for Trade, refused to confirm or deny suggestions that British-made Blowpipe ground-to-air missiles were being sent to Afghanistan, a matter that was the subject of an official complaint on Monday by the Soviet authorities to the British Ambassador in Moscow.

During trade and industry question time in the Commons, when the minister was dealing with a question relating to trade with Saudi Arabia, Mr Tam Dalyell (Linlithgow, Lab) asked: When Shorts of Belfast exported Blowpipes to Saudi Arabia, did the end-user certificate indicate how many found their way to Afghanistan?

Mr Clark said that it was customary not to make information relating to end-user certificates public.

When he appeared to be hesitating in his reply and then to be reading a prepared statement, Labour MPs began to protest, but Mr Clark said he was in fact reading from a reply he himself had given the previous day and which was published in *Hansard*.

**Evidence hard to obtain**

It was often difficult for the police to obtain the necessary evidence in cases of herb crawling, Mr John Patten, Minister of State, Home Office, said in a written reply.

He said that chief officers did their best to enforce the Sexual Offences Act, 1953, which deals with herb crawling, but it was often difficult to obtain evidence that all the elements of the offence were present in a particular case.

## Poverty lesson

The lessons learned from the Government's inner-city initiatives would be put to good use in due course in outer-city areas where deprivation also existed, Mr Robert Atkins, Under Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, said during Commons questions.

**£412m R&D**

The Department of Trade and Industry expects to spend £412 million on research and development in this financial year, Mr John Butcher, Under Secretary of State, said in a written reply. That represented an increase of 70 per cent on 1979-80.

# Pensions change intended to aid job mobility

The Government had made an important amendment to its pensions proposals, after complaints that their original ideas would have restricted job mobility — particularly among senior executives.

Mr John Major, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, made the announcement when he opened the debate on second reading of the Finance Bill in the Commons. The Bill is intended to enact the parts of the March Budget that were not included in April's Finance Bill.

The Bill was truncated so that MPs could pass the most urgent of the Budget proposals before the general election. Mr Major said that the Government originally intended that new members of occupational pension schemes should not be allowed to take maximum lump-sum benefits after as little as 20 years, unless they obtained maximum pension benefits after that same period, as well. If they could not meet that criterion, they would have to wait 40 years.

"It was put to us that that was somewhat harsh on an individual with less than 40 years' service whose pension was boosted, but not completely up to the maximum possible."

In such cases, it was argued, it should be possible for the lump sum to be boosted to the same extent.

"We accepted this point — and the legislation has been amended accordingly."

Earlier, Mr Major had said that the present proposed legislation was substantially the same as that brought forward before the general election, although amendments had been made to "repair certain technical faults".

Among the improvements in the rules — aimed at making personal pensions more attractive — was one allowing people more than one personal pension plan.

That would mean that risks could be spread and choice would be greater.

## TREASURY

"The amount of contributions will be limited, but there will be no limit on the benefits which such schemes can provide."

The Bill also made it possible for more undertakings to provide personal pension schemes. In future, banks, building societies and unit trusts would be able to establish personal pension schemes, in addition to the present "providers" — insurance companies and certain friendly societies. And all registered friendly societies, not just those with incomes above certain limits, would be able to offer such schemes.

The Bill also enabled people in occupational pension schemes to make additional voluntary contributions to a pension plan completely separate from their employers' schemes, up to tax approval limits.

These proposed changes, while not increasing the already generous tax regime for retirement saving, extended it, potentially, to every employee. However, some limited restrictions had been imposed, to guard against abuse of these tax reliefs.

The rules had never been intended simply as a tax-shelter medium for investment generally — with scope for postponement, or complete elimination, of tax liability.

These new proposed restrictions would have no impact whatsoever on the vast majority of people in pension schemes. But for a few highly paid people, the new rules would ensure that the tax reliefs were used only for their originally intended purpose.

At the beginning of his speech, Mr Major said that the new Finance Bill remedied the omission of specific tax incentives that could encourage profit-sharing — an arrangement where part of workers' pay is linked to the profit record of their companies.

Employers, employees and the economy at large all stood to gain from wider spread of profit-sharing. The Government's pro-

posed tax relief could be very valuable.

"For a man on average earnings, with 20 per cent of his pay as profit-related pay — the maximum for tax relief — it is equivalent to 40p off the basic rate of income tax."

Profit-related pay schemes would have to meet certain statutory requirements before qualifying for tax relief. They would also have to be registered with the Inland Revenue in advance of their first profit period. But these criteria would be kept as simple and as flexible as possible.

"It is exceedingly encouraging that already over 20,000 employers have contacted the Inland Revenue to establish their interest in the details of these proposals, and to order copies of the guidance notes which will be published later this year."

There had been some changes to the pre-election Bill. There had been a withdrawal from a building society account. The second protected the existing legislation and made it clear that the capital gains "rollover relief" was not available for gains or the disposal of interests in oil licences.

The effect of the third gave useful new relief from duty for stores imported for use in fish processing ships, known as Klondykers. Without that relief there was a risk that these ships, which provided a significant market for United Kingdom fishermen, would stop using British ports.

The fourth clarified existing legislation in relation to fees and charges and enabled ministers to extend by order the range of matters to be taken into account in setting such charges in order to implement the normal policy of full cost recovery.

These measures continued the Government's strategy of reducing rates of taxation overall.

Mr Brian Gould, Opposition Treasury spokesman, said that it would be a pity to pretend the Bill was a major piece of legislation but it did provide an opportunity to pause and reflect, and perhaps to look forwards rather than backwards at the prospects for the economy over the next few years.

Mr John Major: Job mobility for senior executives will be increased by pensions plan.



Mr John Major: Job mobility for senior executives will be increased by pensions plan.

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# Minister rejects Livingstone's 'traitor' attack

The following report of a Commons debate on Northern Ireland appeared in later editions of this newspaper yesterday.

Mr Ken Livingstone, in a maiden speech, charged that Mr Thatcher had known of the work of "traitorous" British officers in organising killings in Ireland to undermine a ceasefire at the time of a Labour Government.

He said that the charge was that she had been kept informed by Mr Airey Neave, the MP killed by a bomb at the Commons, who had links with the intelligence services.

Mr Brian Mawhinney, a Northern Ireland minister, rejected "this outrageous allegation against the Prime Minister."

Opening the debate, Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, said that the Government remained committed to fight unrelentingly to beat terrorism in Northern Ireland.

He also made clear that he was prepared to listen without pre-conditions or prejudice to ideas for the future government of the province from whatever quarter they might come.

Mr King was moving a motion approving the draft Northern Ireland Act 1974 (Interim Period of Extension) Order 1987, which continues direct rule of the province from Westminster.

Mr Livingstone (Brent East, Lab), said that he condemned all acts of violence without equivocation.

Direct rule was not a workable option in Northern Ireland. "I shall continue to press for the withdrawal of Britain from Northern Ireland pending a united Ireland where the people of Ireland can decide how best to govern themselves."

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## ULSTER

As in all colonial situations, problems arise when one power occupies the whole or part of another, however good the intention. The occupying power abused its authority and it had been that which had proved one of the best recruiting agents for the IRA.

There should be an investigation of the role of the British and republican circles and Irish radio and television — about the terrifying murder of three members of the Miami Showband, innocent musicians with no political affiliations, a murder that had taken place in the midst of a ceasefire negotiated between the Labour Government and the IRA.

The Labour Government did everything possible to make the ceasefire work, but it was not wholly accepted within parts of MI5 supposedly working on behalf of the British state in Northern Ireland.

What looked at the time like a lunatic act of manic violence and sectarian killing now took on much more sinister signs.

It had begun to emerge that Captain Robert Niras was likely to have been the person who organized the killing of the three Miami Showband musicians (protests).

The same gun used by Captain Niras on the cross-border trip to assassinate John Francis Green was then used for the Miami Showband murder.

Many of the officers practising treason against the British Government at home had been practising treason against the Government in Northern Ireland as well.

If true, they were prepared to murder innocent Roman Catholics to spark a wave of sectarian violence which would end the IRA.

There was a need for full evidence about the RUC's shoot-to-kill policy because he had no doubt that that was being covered up.

It looked increasingly likely that Mr Airey Neave had been in touch with some of the MI5 officers. The Prime Minister refused to investigate what was happening in MI5 and that could only lead a large proportion of reasonable people both at home and abroad to believe there was some truth in the allegations circulating.

"So long as the Prime Minister continues to resist this and as long as it is quite obvious that she was the main beneficiary of the work of these traitorous officers in MI5 — many reasonable people cannot avoid the conclusion that she was kept in some degree informed by Airey Neave."

There was something rotten at the home of British security forces and he did not believe they would be a safe democracy until it was exposed in its entirety and dealt with.

Dr Brian Mawhinney, Under Secretary of State, Northern Ireland Office, said that Mr Livingstone had caused offence, particularly on the Conservative side of the House.

"I reject his outrageous allegations against the Prime Minister."

"I have to reject his allegations about the security forces and his equivocation will be rejected by most of this House."

The order was agreed by 227 votes to 11 — Government majority, 216.

## Opposition chooses its team



## Clarke in clash on trade deficit

Mr Kenneth Clarke, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has clashed with the Minister of Trade, Mr. John Gummer, over the balance of payments.

Mr. Gummer said that the balance of payments was a "very important" part of the Government's economic policy.

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## Government to promote arts funding by incentive

By Peter Davenport

Extra funding for the arts over the next five years will have to come from new incentive schemes or further sponsorship arrangements with business and not from the pockets of the taxpayer, Mr. Richard Luce, Minister for the Arts, made clear yesterday.

He was outlining future government policy in a speech to a Council of Regional Arts Association meeting in Newcastle upon Tyne.

Mr. Luce also delivered a swinging attack on artists who believed they were owed a living.

"There are still too many in the arts world who have yet to be weaned away from the welfare state mentality, the attitude that the taxpayer owes them a living."

They had not grasped, he said, that the collectivist mentality of the 1960s and 1970s was out of date. They now had to accept the political and economic climate as it was and make the best of it.

Earlier, at a Press conference, Mr. Luce emphasized that the arts had an important part to play in government plans to revitalize the inner cities.

He said he had held a meeting earlier this week with Mr. Kenneth Clarke, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and one of the key ministers in charge of the inner city regeneration programme, and they had agreed that there would be an important input from the arts into the Government's strategy.

Mr. Luce said the Government remained committed to maintaining the present level

of taxpayers' funding to the arts - his department had a current budget of £340 million, he said.

But he warned that the "Jeremiahs of the arts" were doing damage by accusing politicians of being "philistines" whenever their demands for more taxpayers' money as of right were not met.

Many people, he said, doubted whether the Government should be spending anything at all on the arts, with the majority holding the belief that "if it's any good, people will be prepared to pay for it".

In future, Mr. Luce said, he intended to introduce the principle that taxpayers' money should, wherever possible, be used to "lever" more private sector funds for the arts. He described it as incentive funding.

"I want to endeavour, for each pound of taxpayers' money, to generate two, three, five or even ten pounds from other sources. This is not a dream; it is a technique that we have already tried and which works", he said.

The Business Sponsorship Incentive Scheme which he had introduced in the last Parliament had already generated £12 million of new money for the arts.

He said that to make room for incentive funding, he would have to redistribute resources from within existing areas of government subsidy.

Mr. Luce said the intention of his policy was to find the maximum amount of new sources of funds for the arts which would be in addition to those already received from the taxpayer.

## A prize chance for innovators to sell their ideas

The Times Technomark Innovator of the Year Award, sponsored by Barclays Bank, is launched today with a £10,000 first prize for a businessman or woman who comes up with an imaginative and original high or low-technology idea.

By Caroline Moorehead

In 1985, Ted and Diane Stranger decided to make one last push to promote an idea they had long been dreaming about.

They mortgaged their house for £50,000 and with the money completed the final steps on their invention: a self-loading vehicle, with hydraulic arms, capable of tackling containers up to 60ft by 6ft in a minute and a half.

Their lorry, the Supermate, had much going for it. It was reasonable in price - £45,000; highly adaptable, in that it could be made to carry skips, transfer loads directly from lorries to trains and back again; handle such awkward shapes as concrete pillars, timber trunks and gas pipes; and save time.

Their problem was how to break into the market and sell it.

The Strangers and their partner, Mr. John Mahy, took the Supermate to the annual Technomark technology transfer exhibition, staged each autumn at the National Exhibition Centre in Birmingham. There, during the four days the forum lasts, they were able to attract offers from manufacturers in nine countries.

The Strangers were clearly lucky. Not everyone who goes to Technomark emerges on the road to becoming a millionaire. But Technomark, a sort of exchange and mart of the technology world, is a place in Britain where companies, investors, inventors, academics, designers and industrialists, do meet and talk.

In a country increasingly conscious that to survive as an important trading nation, it has not only to think up bright new ideas but to get them into the world market place.

This year, for the first time, The Times is joining Barclays Bank in sponsoring an Innovator of the Year Award with



Mr. Stranger with the designs for the Supermate self-loading lorry (right) which attracted offers from nine countries (Photograph: Stephen Markeson).

a first prize of £10,000. The winner will also be given free stand space at this year's Technomark exhibition.

A runner-up prize offers £1,000 of free stand space. The winners will be announced on October 13, the opening day of Technomark, which attracts about 300 exhibitors and 5,000 invited visitors each year.

Technomark itself dates back to 1984. In the first three years the exhibition's stands have attracted everything from manufacturers of industrial robots to the inventors of ways of measuring the growth of salmon.

Researchers, engineers or technicians from academic, government or commercial laboratories, who have, or are

about to set up a new technological "spin-out" company, to exploit either their expertise or their research, are eligible for The Times Technomark Innovator of the Year award.

They need to be a new concern, established no longer than three years.

A business plan, no more

than 20 pages long, with appendices if necessary, showing the balance between technical, marketing and financial skills, should go to: David Killick, High Technology Team, Barclays Bank plc, 54 Lombard Street, London EC3P 3AH, by August 31.

Entrants should also say how they would spend the prize money.

## New regime offers hope in crisis jails

By Ian Smith

Strangeways prison is pioneering a revolutionary, Home Office strategy to improve staff working conditions and defuse the powder keg atmosphere in chronically overcrowded jails.

Unveiling Fresh Start, Mr. Brendan O'Farrell, prison governor, said Manchester's Victorian jail was at the forefront of the most important development taking place in the prison service.

Under the scheme, started at midnight on Saturday, overtime has ended and the gulf between civilian suited governor grade and uniformed prison officers bridged by the introduction of a service grade common to both.

Prison officers will become monthly salaried instead of weekly paid and their working hours are reduced from an average of 56 a week to 39. They will form prison wing groups under the leadership of a principal officer.

Prison service planners hope this will lead to closer relationships developing between prison officers and inmates and help staff to identify and defuse potential flashpoints.

The Home Office hopes the new system, being closely monitored by other gov-

ernors, will ease tensions threatening the outdated prison regime. It is anxious to end lightning strikes and work-to-rules by disgruntled prison officers who have long complained of being underpaid and overworked in Dickensian conditions.

Prisoners who are locked up two or three to a single cell for 23 hours each day will have increased exercise, bathing, canteen and physical exercise periods. Prison wing association will be introduced, education extended and new measures taken to allow category A prisoners more freedom of movement.

Workshop operating hours have also been increased. At Strangeways, which produces mail bags, inmates' clothing and minor electrical goods, staff are aiming at an increase of six hours in the working week.

"Strangeways is showing the prison service the way to go", Mr. O'Farrell said. Ten months ago he took control of the jail which has experienced some of Britain's worst rioting. It is designed to house 940 prisoners and now has 1,772. Mr. O'Farrell admitted the country's prison service regime had long been inequitable but believes Fresh Start offers new hope.

## Millions stolen by employees

By Our Home Affairs Correspondent

Theft by employees is costing companies millions of pounds a year, and is especially a problem in shops, according to a Home Office working group.

Mr. Douglas Hurd, Home Secretary, said yesterday that in 1984 nearly £10 million of property was recovered nationally from shoplifters and a further £18 million was recovered from employees.

He told the opening of the national conference on retail theft in London that the average loss to retailers from customer theft was about £40, whereas the equivalent figure by employees was almost £1,000.

Work within the Home Office group on shop theft disclosed that the problem was far larger than official figures suggested, and might represent a much greater cost to the retail trade than previously suspected.

Mr. Hurd said losses suffered by the four main banks from cheque card fraud had almost doubled - from £11 million to £21 million - between 1981 and 1985.

Commander Tony Burns-Howell, of the Metropolitan Police, said the Home Office working group thought retailers must take a more realistic view of the incidence of theft by employees.

Mr. Harry Shepherd, director of the Oxford Street Association, told The Times that the £1,000 employee theft covered industry and the professions, not just shops.

## Racial attacks on whole families 'prevalent'

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

The most shameful and dispiriting aspect of race relations in Britain is the incidence of attacks and harassment, the Commission for Racial Equality said yesterday.

Attacks against whole families as well as individuals were prevalent, its annual report said.

So too was discrimination in its most direct form: the failure to employ or offer

services to ethnic minority citizens on equal terms with others.

"Alarming low" numbers of ethnic minority teachers and students were disclosed. A commission survey showed that fewer than 2 per cent of teachers came from ethnic minorities, and the numbers were particularly low among the younger ones.

Only 2.5 per cent of all students graduating from teacher-training institutions in 1986 were Afro-Caribbean or Asian.

The findings point to an ageing ethnic minority teacher workforce and a declining pool of available students.

The commission said that unless the trend was reversed, there might eventually be no black teachers.

The body is to urge the National Health Service to implement the CRE code of practice in employment. A research study has shown that overseas and British-trained doctors with broadly similar qualifications are treated equally.

Another CRE survey showed under-representation of ethnic minority students in nursing training. Only 3 per cent of trainees on general courses were black.

Employment opportunities for young black people continued to be a cause for concern during 1986, the report said.

While the overall unemployment rate for all ages and ethnic groups was 11 per cent, the figure for 16 to 24-year-olds was 17 per cent. For young black people, the figure

was 33 per cent by the end of the year.

The report said elements of the Press preferred sensationalism to accuracy in reporting race issues.

The commission noted that the Race Relations Act was 10 years old this year. Yet the commission's proposals to the Home Secretary in 1985 to bring about significant changes in the Act's general enforcement provisions had still received no formal response from the Government.



## Sometimes you have to look at life in black and white

Marriage plans don't always take into consideration plans for the unexpected. If tragedy should strike, your partner could be left with little more than a handful of memories.

A positive Plan  
A Sun Alliance Cover Plus Plan helps you stay one step ahead of the unexpected. As long as you are aged between 18 and 55, you can participate in the Plan. For just a few pounds a month, you can be sure that if the worst should happen, your family will be financially protected with up to £114,372.

Taking the wind out of inflation  
Your Cover Plus Plan automatically increases your financial protection by 5% of the original amount each year to help you keep pace with inflation. Your contributions rise accordingly. If, on the other hand, you want to fix your financial protection and contributions at one rate you can easily do so.

From just 17p a day: too much to ask for your family's future?  
Take a close look at your Cover Plus Plan benefits in the table below. Your contributions could start as low as £5 a month. In return, your family could be financially protected with £32,638. You'll also be pleased to learn

that your conditions of cover cannot be changed by us within your Plan's 10 year duration. All you have to do is make sure that your contributions are kept up to date.

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It's a well known fact that non-smokers have a greater chance of a longer life. That is why we offer non-smokers AT NO EXTRA COST up to £42,218 worth of additional cover. If you don't smoke and can satisfactorily complete the non-smoking Declaration below, you too could avoid the penalties of smoking - in more ways than one.

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1. You have the right to renew your cover at the end of ten years without further evidence of health, provided you are then under 55.
2. Once, during the policy's term, you can increase your original life cover by up to 50% on the occasion of marriage, the birth of a child, or a purchase of a new home.
3. In the case of death due to an accident, a special additional payment of £20,000 will be made.
4. You can convert your Plan to another life policy, such as a savings plan, at anytime.
5. No medical examination is normally required.
6. No representative will bother you.

Take a look in your own time

In our opinion, your Cover Plus Plan is so good, that there is no need to put any pressure on you whatsoever to take out a Plan. That is why you can examine your policy details, at home, for a full ten days. If, for any reason, you don't want the Plan, just return your documents and we'll give you back your first month's contribution: that will be the end of the matter.

Complete and return your Application Form now

Your Application Form is below. You'll see that it has been designed to be as straightforward as possible. Please fill in your relevant details and post it to us today along with a cheque for your first month's contribution. You won't have to stamp your envelope... postage is FREE.

We'll send you your policy documents by return of post together with a Direct Debit Mandate. This will make your future payments automatic and worry free. Just complete it and return it to us and we'll send you your FREE gift.

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## Solicitor sent for trial on gun charge

A solicitor was committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court on £250,000 bail yesterday on three charges relating to an incident when two policemen were held at gunpoint last year.

But the Bow Street magistrate, Mr. William Robins, found there was insufficient evidence to commit Peter Denby, aged 39, of West Field, Richmond, North Yorkshire, on a charge of conspiring with two others to assault his former client, Mr. David Whitworth, in Mayfair last June.

The charges he faces are having a firearm or an imitation firearm with intent to commit an indictable offence, impeding an arrest, and helping in the retention or removal of stolen car keys.

## MPs' value-for-money demand to Whitehall

By Martin Fletcher, Political Reporter

Certain Whitehall departments needed to make a "major effort" to speed up implementation of the Financial Management Initiative, the Government's radical long-term programme to promote better value for money.

In a report published yesterday, the Commons public accounts committee said that it was "particularly concerned about the relatively slow progress of the Home Office", while "for many other departments full implementation is still many years away".

The Ministry of Defence had encountered particular obstacles, notably a shortage of skilled accountants, and the committee said it was "discouraging that it will be a long

period of years before their systems can be relied on".

The initiative was introduced in May 1982. The committee sees it as critical to secure financial efficiency in Whitehall.

However, it believed departments had concentrated too much on establishing objectives for Whitehall's £13 billion a year running costs and too little on the £87 billion spent annually on "programme activities".

It was disappointed that departments had been slow to develop decentralized budgetary control. That could undermine the initiative's success.

Committee of Public Accounts: The Financial Management Initiative (Stationery Office, £5.20).

## Competition designed for a splash

By David Cross

Nearly 70 plans to bring the sound of running water to Parliament Square are being scrutinized by eminent architects and art historians in a competition to find a suitable design for a new fountain outside Parliament.

The results of the contest to build a fountain as a tribute to the Queen is the inspiration of the recently formed Fountain Society. "London is seriously

'under fountained', as indeed is the whole country", Mrs. Thekla Seear, chairman and founder of the society, said.

More fountains were needed. "Here we have the unique opportunity to give London a fountain which will enthrall visitors to Parliament Square from all over the world, and to create magic with light and water to symbolize the beauty and majesty of our Queen."

The Prince of Wales, as

president of the society, has given his backing to the task of bringing the magic of running water into city centres.

The winner of the competition will be announced by the Duke of Westminster, the society's vice-president, on July 22. He will also launch a public appeal for funds to construct and maintain the monument which is expected to form part of a revamped Parliament Square.

## These are the benefits of your Cover Plus Plan

These are the benefits of your Cover Plus Plan											
MONTHLY PAYMENT		\$5.00		\$7.50		\$10.00		\$12.50			
AGE		LIFE COVER									
MALE	FEMALE	SPONSOR	NON-SPONSOR	SPONSOR	NON-SPONSOR	MALE	NON-MALE	SPONSOR	NON-SPONSOR	MALE	NON-MALE
18-20	18-20	21518	20838	26607	25890	35860	35775	42343	41472	72154	71472
21-23	21-23	21518	20838	26607	25890	35860	35775	42343	41472	72154	71472
24-26	24-26	21518	20838	26607	25890	35860	35775	42343	41472	72154	71472
27-29	27-29	18794	18929	23345	23455	31608	31608	37463	37463	58144	58144
30-32	30-32	18794	18929	23345	23455	31608	31608	37463	37463	58144	58144
33-35	33-35	18794	18929	23345	23455	31608	31608	37463	37463	58144	58144
36-38	36-38	18794	18929	23345	23455	31608	31608	37463	37463	58144	58144
39-41	39-41	18794	18929	23345	23455	31608	31608	37463	37463	58144	58144
42-44	42-44	18794	18929	23345	23455	31608	31608	37463	37463	58144	58144
45-47	45-47	18794	18929	23345	23455	31608	31608	37463	37463	58144	58144
48-50	48-50	18794	18929	23345	23455	31608	31608	37463	37463	58144	58144
51-53	51-53	18794	18929	23345	23455	31608	31608	37463	37463	58144	58144
54-56	54-56	18794	18929	23345	23455	31608	31608	37463	37463	58144	58144
57-59	57-59	18794	18929	23345	23455	31608	31608	37463	37463	58144	58144
60-62	60-62	18794	18929	23345	23455	31608	31608	37463	37463	58144	58144
63-65	63-65	18794	18929	23345	23455	31608	31608	37463	37463	58144	58144
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72-74	72-74	18794	18929	23345	23455	31608	31608	37463	37463	58144	58144
75-77	75-77	18794	18929	23345	23455	31608	31608	37463	37463	58144	58144
78-80	78-80	18794	18929	23345	23455	31608	31608	37463	37463	58144	58144
81-83	81-83	18794	18929	23345	23455	31608	31608	37463	37463	58144	58144
84-86	84-86	18794	18929	23345	23455	31608	31608	37463	37463	58144	58144
87-89	87-89	18794	18929	23345	23455	31608	31608	37463	37463	58144	58144
90-92	90-92	18794	18929	23345	23455	31608	31608	37463	37463	58144	58144
93-95	93-95	18794	18929	23345	23455	31608	31608	37463	37463	58144	58144
96-98	96-98	18794	18929	23345	23455	31608	31608	37463	37463	58144	58144
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117-119	117-119	18794	18929	23345	23455	31608	31608	37463	37463	58144	58144
120-122	120-122	18794	18929	23345	23455	31608	31608	37463	37463	58144	58144
123-125	123-125	18794	18929	23345	23455	31608	31608	37463	37463	58144	58144
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150-152	150-152	18794	18929	23345	23455	31608	31608	37463	37463	58144	58144
153-155	153-155	18794	18929	23345	23455	31608	31608	37463	37463	58144	58144
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159-161	159-161	18794	18929	23345	23455	31608	31608	37463	37463	58144	58144
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171-173	171-173	18794	18929	23345	23455	31608	31608	37463	37463	58144	58144
174-176	174-176	18794	18929	23345	23455	31608	31608	37463	37463	58144	58144
177-179	177-179	18794	18929	23345	23455	31608	31608	37463	37463	58144	58144
180-182	180-182	18794	18929	23345	23455	31608	31608	37463	37463	58144	58144
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201-203	201-203	18794	18929	23345	23455	31608	31608	37463	37463	58144	58144
204-206	204-206	18794	18929	23345	23455	31608	31608	37463	37463	58144	58144
207-209	207-209	18794	18929	23345	23455	31608	31608	37463	37463	58144	58144
210-212	210-212	18794	18929	23345	23455	31608	31608	37463	37463	58144	58144
213-215	213-215	18794	18929	23345	23455	31608	31608	37463	37463	58144	58144
216-218	216-218	18794	18929	23345	23455	31608	31608	37463	37463	58144	58144
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222-224	222-224	18794	18929	23345	23455	31608	31608	37463	37463	58144	58144
225-227	225-227	18794	18929	23345	23455	31608	31608	37463	37463	58144	58144
228-230	228-230	18794	18929	23345	23455	31608	31608	37463	37463	58144	58144
231-233	231-233	18794	18929	23345	23455	31608	31608	37463	37463	58144	58144
234-236	234-236	18794	18929	23345	23455	31608	31608	37463	37463	58144	58144
237-239	237-239	18794	18929	23345	23455	31608	31608	37463	37463	58144	58144
240-242	240-242	18794	18929	23345	23455	31608	31608	37463	37463	58144	58144
243-245	243-245	18794	18929	23345	23455	31608	31608	37463	37463	58144	58144
246-248	246-248	18794	18929	23345	23455	31608	31608	37463	37463	58144	58144
249-251	249-251	18794	18929	23345	23455	31608	31608	37463	37463	58144	58144
252-254	252-254	18794	18929	23345	23455	31608	31608	37463	37463	58144	58144
255-257	255-257	18794	18929	23345	23455	31608	31608	37463	37463	58144	58144
258-260	258-260	18794	18929	23345	23455	31608	31608	37463	37463	58144	58144
261-263	261-263	18794	18929	23345	23455	31608	31608	37463	37463	58144	58144
264-266	264-266	18794	18929	23345	23455	31608	31608	37463	37463	58144	58144
267-269	267-269	18794	18929	23345	23455	31608	31608	37463	37463	58144	58144
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282-284	282-284	18794	18929	23345	23455	31608	31608	37463	37463	58144	58144
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288-290	288-290	18794	18929	23345	23455	31608	31608	37463	37463	58144	58144
291-293	291-293	18794	18929	23345	23455	31608	31608	37463	37463	58144	58144
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297-299	297-299	18794	18929	23345	23455	31608	31608	37463	37463	58144	58144
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303-305	303-305	18794	18929	23345	23455	31608	31608	37463	37463	5	







## WORLD SUMMARY

## Jumblatt pleads for kidnap victim

West Beirut — Mr Walid Jumblatt, the Druze leader who last January offered the protection of his militia to Mr Terry Waite — only to lose the Archbishop of Canterbury's envoy a few days later — yesterday made a personal appeal for the release of Mr Charles Glass, the American journalist kidnapped in west Beirut last month (Robert Fisk writes).

Mr Glass, whose kidnappers forced him to make a videotaped "confession" that he was a Central Intelligence Agency agent, is an old friend of Mr Jumblatt and the latter's appeal was unusually warm and uncompromising.

"Spy or innocent, agent or victim, Charles Glass was and still is a friend," he said. It was left to the American Chargé d'Affaires in east Beirut, however, to emphasize that Mr Glass was indeed innocent and under compulsion to make his "confession". Mr Francis McNamara described the videotape as "terrible", adding: "The man (Mr Glass) is being absolutely submitted to pressures. What Glass said was dictated to him. The videotape is meaningless."

## Three hurt by bomb

Johannesburg — Three black men were injured, one seriously, by a bomb blast in a Johannesburg pub shortly after opening time yesterday (Ray Kennedy writes).

Police said it was caused by a Soviet-made SPM2 limpet mine, similar to the device that exploded at the Johannesburg Magistrates' Court in May and killed four policemen, for which the outlawed African National Congress claimed responsibility. Yesterday's bomb was planted in a storeroom at the Village Main Hotel, near to the city centre, and blew a massive hole in an outside wall.

## Fugitives Renamo accused

Madrid — Britons in Spain evading police inquiries back home look likely to be among those benefiting most from a liberal decision by the constitutional court to uphold foreigners' rights (Richard Wigg writes).

The 12 judges have struck out a clause in the 1985 Aliens Act which provided that expulsion orders issued by Madrid's Interior Ministry against undesirable foreigners could not be suspended by challenging them first in the courts. The court was upholding objections lodged by the Spanish Ombudsman.

## Mubarak peace talks

Geneva (Reuters) — President Mubarak of Egypt said arriving here from Yugoslavia yesterday that he would meet Mr Shimon Peres, the Israeli Foreign Minister, in Geneva later this week to discuss prospects for an international peace conference on the Middle East.

The two last met in Cairo in February and issued a joint statement calling for a peace conference this year on the Arab-Israeli conflict.

In Belgrade, the official Tanjug news agency quoted Mr Mubarak as saying that Egypt would intensify its contacts over the next few weeks with all parties involved in the Middle East conflict to sound out their views prior to the conference.

## London Angola to summit?

Senior diplomatic sources are optimistic that there will be a visit to Britain by Mr Gorbachov, the Soviet leader, who was invited by Mrs Thatcher during her recent visit to Moscow (Andrew McEwen writes).

His return visit is expected to follow, not precede, the expected superpower summit in Washington later this year. While Mr Gorbachov has indicated that he will not go to Washington unless some form of arms control treaty is ready for agreement, no such constraints apply to a visit to Britain.

## Pamplona injuries

Madrid — The second day of the week-long running of the bulls fiesta in Pamplona ended yesterday with 31 men injured, one of them in a "very grave" condition after being gored deeply in the neck by a young bull (Richard Wigg writes). He was a professional, aged 53, and member of the *cuadrilla* (team) employed at the San Fermín to steer the bulls back into the pens at the end of the run.

## Turkish anger at genocide votes

By Andrew McEwen, Diplomatic Correspondent

The Turkish Foreign Minister, Mr Vahit Halefoglu, and Mrs Thatcher held talks at Downing Street yesterday in an atmosphere clouded by Ankara's displeasure over recent positions taken by British MPs and Members of the European Parliament.

During a separate meeting earlier with the Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Mr Halefoglu made it clear that Turkish public opinion was outraged by a Strasbourg resolution last month which accused the Turks of the "genocide" of Armenians 70 years ago, while amendments linked it to Turkey's present-day treatment of the Kurdish minority and other issues.

Anglo-Turkish relations also suffered from last week's Commons Foreign Affairs Committee report on Cyprus. Although broadly welcomed as anti-Greek by the Greeks and anti-Turkish by the Turks.

Mr Halefoglu did not hide his irritation with its recommendation that consideration of Turkey's application for membership of the EEC should be suspended until progress was made towards a Cyprus settlement. "They are harming relations with Turkey by proposing irrelevant links between two problems," he said.

Before meeting the Prime Minister, Mr Halefoglu told *The Times* that relations had been harmed by the moves in

Strasbourg and Westminster which were seen as anti-Turkish.

While the Turkish Government understood the difference between British government policy and the opinions of MPs and MEPs, it was impossible to explain it to the man in the street in Ankara.

Mr Halefoglu appeared only partly mollified by an assurance from Sir Geoffrey Howe that the Government was distancing the Government from the MPs and MEPs.

Mr Halefoglu balanced his remarks by thanking the Government for help given last year on Turkey's association agreement with the EEC.

Mr Halefoglu took a robust attitude on Turkey's claim to EEC membership. He was not put off by Mrs Thatcher's observation that the EEC needed time to adjust to its enlargement to include Greece, Spain and Portugal, and he did not accept that as Britain had twice been rebuffed by General de Gaulle in the 1960s, Turkey too should expect hurdles.

While accepting that it would take time, he regarded Turkey's ultimate membership as a certainty. He dismissed as "excuses" suggestions that there might be reservations about admitting a secular Muslim nation with a fundamentalist minority. Mr Halefoglu insisted that Turkey's qualifications to be considered a part of Europe were not open to question.

## The misty-eyed Marine stays cool under fire

From Christopher Thomas Washington

Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver North, misty-eyed, sardonic and cocky, and dressed in military regalia to the fury of many fellow Marines, is impressing his interrogators. To the surprise of all he is demonstrably not the wild-eyed fanatic he has been made out to be.

He is cool and a trifle arrogant under fire. He comes across as honest, angry, unapologetic and defiant. He wears his patriotism like epaulettes, talking all the time of "good Americans". The man assuredly the most powerful lieutenant-colonel in the world has taken

Americans by surprise with his simple sincerity and respectful demeanour.

His performance must be a disappointment to the White House, which for many months has subtly portrayed him as a lone wolf working without authority. But he is refusing to be a scapegoat, saying defiantly that "This kid" was the one who people came to when they wanted something done.

He came to the hearings, as one of his lawyers put it, to take spears in his chest, to accept blame for what had happened. Instead he has spread the blame around, implicating two former National Security Council

advisers, the former director of the Central Intelligence Agency and the current Attorney General.

"I never carried out a single act, not one, in which I did not have authority from my superiors," he said, his voice breaking. Inside the Caucus Room in the Russell Building of the Senate, a large ornate room which was specially refurbished for the hearings, Colonel North faces a battery of clicking cameras 10ft from his nose. Banks of television lights hang above his head. More than 100 reporters sit with four-inch thick wads of unclassified documents supplied by the Senate select committee on secret military assistance to Iran and

Nicaraguan opposition, which is the full title of the Senate investigation committee.

In the corridor outside, rows of television monitors and mountains of radio and television gear send the hearings live across America. It was a deliberate act to choose the very room where the Watergate hearings were held: there is a palpable feeling of history in the making. Armed guards stand by and check credentials, dark heavy curtains shut out the sunlight. Two hundred members of the public, a fraction of the hordes trying to gain entry, sit at the back of the room.

Colonel North, a much decorated combat veteran whose courage in

the field is well proven, flared up several times under intense questioning yesterday but remained coherent and articulate. "I saw that idea of using the Ayatollah Khomeini's money to support the Nicaraguan freedom fighters, as a good one. I still do," he said.

When the 10ft-high double mahogany doors swung open for a brief recess yesterday morning, Colonel North strode purposefully and jauntily through them, winking as he so often does to the clamour of photographers awaiting him. He seemed surprisingly small and boyish, not at all the sort of man that Americans were expecting to see.

## North notebooks under the microscope

This is a partial text of questions and testimony on the second day yesterday of the hearing before a special investigating committee of Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver North's role in the Iran-Contra affair.

Mr John Nields (counsel to the committee): Yesterday, you testified about a conversation which you had with the President of the United States on November 25, 1986. And, I believe you said that he told you, "I just didn't know."

Colonel North: Or words to that effect, yes, sir.

Now, following your conversation with the President, did you happen to run into Robert Earl, later that day?

I'm sure that I did. I went back to my office later in the evening, and I'm sure that I did see him there.

You mentioned, did you not, the conversation that you had with the President?

Yes, I recall that Lieutenant-Colonel Earl was in the office and he had known that the President had called. I think probably because the original call in the effort to find the White House signal had called through to my office.

Did you say to him in words or substance that the President had said to you, "It's important that I not know?"

I don't recall the conversation that way. I'm sure that what I said was basically what I told you yesterday, and that is that the President had told me: "I just didn't know." And, it may be that the President said it's important that "I" — Colonel North — understand that he did not know, but I wouldn't have characterized it the way you have just indicated. I don't believe.

Yesterday, I asked you some questions and you gave some answers about a one-page insert into a draft of (the late CIA) director Casey's testimony that he was going to give on the 21st of November.

Yes. I asked you some questions about a meeting that you had had on the 20th of November in which his testimony was discussed and in which this one-page insert was discussed. Do you recall that?

Yes, I do.

We brought your attention to a document which was marked Exhibit 31, which was that one-page insert, and it had a handwritten interlineation saying, "one in the USG (United States Government) found out" — and the sentence continues — "that our airline had handled Hawk missiles into Iran." And, you pointed out that the interlineation was not in your handwriting.

That is correct.

What is "Method 1"? It was probably the arrangement that we eventually consummated to replenish the Israeli Tows and weapons through the CIA.

I don't believe that anybody set out to violate the law; I don't believe the Israelis did; I don't believe Mr McFarlane did when the transactions which occurred in 1985 were arranged. We were trying very hard to make

Overnight, the committee have uncovered a second version of this one-page insert, which has now been marked, Exhibit 31A, and in the same place on the inserts, the words, "We" and "CIA" are crossed out, and the words "no one in the USG" is written in on this new document. Is that your handwriting?

That is my handwriting.

So, you wrote on the document, "no one in the USG" and you wrote that in connection with the sentence that had to do with knowledge that the Hawks had been shipped.

That is correct. I can't recall what the final version did, but the final version did indeed leave it clear that it was the CIA that did not have knowledge of the Hawk shipment.

Exhibit Number 52 is a covert action finding for January 6 with a cover memo. The cover memo describes the operation contemplated by the finding.

It says: "Since the Israeli sales are technically a violation of our Arms Export Control Act embargo for Iran, a presidential covert action finding is required in order for us to allow the Israeli sales to proceed and for our subsequent replenishment sales."

Correct. So the earlier finding contemplated sales by the Israelis and replenishments by the United States.

Correct. I would like you to turn to a page from your notebooks, which is dated January 15th.

Is there an entry "call to Amir"?

Amir, yes.

And that's Mr Nir?

He was your Israeli contact in connection with the arms transactions? ... I take it you were making notes of a conversation you had with Mr Nir?

Correct. The first note is "Joshua has approved proceeding, as we had hoped." Who is Joshua?

The President.

Your note is "Joshua and Samuel have also agreed on Method 1. ... I'd better ask you who Samuel is?" (Defence Secretary Weinberger.)

What is "Method 1"? It was probably the arrangement that we eventually consummated to replenish the Israeli Tows and weapons through the CIA.

I don't believe that anybody set out to violate the law; I don't believe the Israelis did; I don't believe Mr McFarlane did when the transactions which occurred in 1985 were arranged. We were trying very hard to make



Lieutenant-Colonel North smiling confidently before the start of the second day of his testimony in the Iran-Contra affair on Capitol Hill in Washington yesterday.

sure that the Israeli Tows which had been shipped in September got replenished. ... What you have here is not a conspiracy, but an effort on the part of hard-working government employees to do it the right way.

So General Secord was acting in connection with the Iranian initiative as an agent of the United States Government?

I'm not sure that "agent of" is correct. The purpose was to have what Director Casey wanted was a plausible deniability, separation, that the CIA would not be directly face-to-face with the Iranians or the Israelis. And what we basically did was to mirror what the Israelis had done the previous year. The Israelis had set up a non-government agent in the case of Mr Schwimmer, Mr Ledeen and Mr Ghorbanifar, to carry out their transactions. And basically, what we were doing is replicating in mirror image their organization.

Correct. The first note is "Joshua has approved proceeding, as we had hoped." Who is Joshua?

The President.

Your note is "Joshua and Samuel have also agreed on Method 1. ... I'd better ask you who Samuel is?" (Defence Secretary Weinberger.)

What is "Method 1"? It was probably the arrangement that we eventually consummated to replenish the Israeli Tows and weapons through the CIA.

I don't believe that anybody set out to violate the law; I don't believe the Israelis did; I don't believe Mr McFarlane did when the transactions which occurred in 1985 were arranged. We were trying very hard to make

The evidence that the committee has reflects that on the first two sales conducted pursuant to this finding. ... Mr Secord's Swiss bank accounts received \$25 million as the purchase price.

Yes. And from those bank accounts, \$8 million was paid into bank accounts controlled by the CIA, leaving a difference of \$17 million that remained in the Swiss bank accounts under Mr Secord's control.

I initially thought the money was coming from the Israelis in the person of Mr Ghorbanifar — who was widely regarded in our Government, at least by the CIA people I talked to, as an Israeli agent — to Mr Secord's account, to the CIA, and then to the Pentagon, to pay for the weapons — or the material, whatever it was that was being shipped. That was done for a number of purposes. One, to accrue sufficient funds to pay for Israeli replenishments for what had been shipped in

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January findings. What we wanted was a more moderate regime, ultimately, in Iran, the cessation of Iranian Shia fundamentalist terrorism, and the return of the American hostages, which I viewed as an obstacle, and we had to overcome as a first step. I expressed our reservations that the arrangements that were being made by Mr Ghorbanifar, and by then acting on our behalf as well as the Israelis, were not going to lead to what we wanted.

Mr Ghorbanifar, by then (their January meeting) was aware of my role in support for the Nicaraguan resistance. I had been told

by the CIA, by Director Casey himself and by others in the CIA that they believed Mr Ghorbanifar to be an Israeli intelligence agent. Mr Ghorbanifar took me into the bathroom, and Mr Ghorbanifar suggested several incentives to make that February transaction work, and the attractive incentive for me was the one he made, that residuals could flow to support the Nicaraguan resistance.

He made it point blank and he made it by my understanding and acquiescence and support, if not the original idea, of the Israeli intelligence services, if not the Israeli Government.

Now I must confess to you, Mr Nields, and I think you have seen it in my messages to my superiors. I was not entirely comfortable with the arrangements that had been worked in the summer of 1985 and in the autumn-winter of 1986.

For the very first time, in January, the whole idea of using US weapons or US-origin weapons or Israeli weapons that had been manufactured in the United States, was made more palatable.

I must confess to you that I thought using the Ayatollah's money to support the Nicaraguan resistance was a right idea. And I must confess to you that I advocated that.

To this day, you have referred to it as a "diversion." My understanding of the word "diversion" is that what we did is we took something off the course that was originally intended. And what we did was we diverted money out of the pocket of Mr Ghorbanifar. ... It was very clear that Mr Ghorbanifar and perhaps others, had made enormous profits on the September and November transactions.

And I saw that idea of using the Ayatollah Khomeini's money to support the Nicaraguan freedom fighters as a good one. I still do. I don't think it was wrong. I think it was a neat idea. And I came back, and I advocated that, and we did it.

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## Indian Army on alert

# Sikhs suffer violent reprisals after Hindu massacres

Chandigarh (AP) — The Army went on alert yesterday as anti-Sikh violence erupted in the Hindu-dominated Haryana state after the massacre of 72 Hindu bus passengers in organized attacks by Sikh extremists.

A 55-year-old Sikh man was stoned to death yesterday in the industrial town of Yamunanagar in Haryana, the State Police Chief, Mr Hans Raj Swan, told a news conference. In Fatehabad, a Sikh fearing attack fired at an approaching Hindu mob. He was overpowered and burned to death, and at least 24 Sikhs were wounded in attacks in different parts of Haryana, Mr Swan said.

An unconfirmed report from Hisar town said that a Sikh was killed by a mob.

Six cases of arson and looting against Sikh-owned shops were reported in the towns of Hisar and Sirsa. Mobs tried to stop trains and lynch Sikh passengers in two towns, but railway police escorted the Sikhs to safety, the police chief said.

The revenge killings occurred near the site in Haryana where 32 Hindu bus passengers were massacred on Tuesday night. Officials had previously said 34 people were killed.

Meanwhile, the death toll of Monday night's bus massacre by Sikhs in Punjab rose to 40. The pilgrims on their way to the holy town of Rishikesh, were killed near Chandigarh, 140 miles north of Delhi. It was the worst single attack since the Sikh campaign for autonomy or independence started in 1982.

Security forces launched a massive manhunt in Haryana

and Punjab for the killers. Mr S.S. Ray, the Governor of Punjab state, told a news conference in Chandigarh that Punjab and Haryana would "launch a joint action to combat terrorism in our two states".

Mr Ray said he had evidence that the killers were being directed from outside India "to spread anarchy". India has often accused Pakistan, which borders Punjab, of training and harbouring Sikh guerrillas. Pakistan denies the charges.

The organized attacks on buses by Sikh extremists have aroused widespread anger in the Haryana, a majority Hindu community that borders Sikh-dominated Punjab.

Police were on alert in much of northern India, including Delhi, to prevent anti-Sikh violence that has frequently followed attacks on Hindus. Thousands of soldiers were on alert in Haryana, and more than 64,000 police and paramilitary troops were on duty in the state and neighbouring Punjab, officials said.

In Punjab, a general strike protesting against the killings paralyzed most activity yesterday, the United News of India reported, and soldiers staged marches in six Haryana towns to prevent violence against Sikhs.

"Given the gravity of the situation and the fear we had, there has been no organized violence," Mr Lalit Chand Gupta, Haryana's chief secretary, told a news conference. "We are totally determined to see that the lives and property of people are protected in Haryana."

Hundreds of workers of the right-wing Bharatiya Janata

(Indian People's Party) were arrested yesterday in Delhi when they tried to defy a ban on public assembly to protest against the Sikh violence. They were expected to be released later.

Armed police guarded all main traffic intersections and vital installations in the capital. Troops were posted at some police stations as a "precautionary measure" against possible anti-Sikh violence, officials said.

Police guarded two Sikh-owned hotels and other likely targets of demonstrators. Meanwhile, federal authorities, concerned at the spread of terrorism to new areas, also ordered strict security in the states of Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh.

Sikh extremists have killed more than 500 people this year in a campaign aimed at winning greater autonomy or independence for Punjab.

Tuesday's attack was the first by terrorists in Haryana since an opposition coalition swept to power in state elections last month.

The Punjab Police Chief, Mr J.F. Ribeiro, said the Khalistan Commando Force, the main underground guerrilla group in Punjab, claimed responsibility for the first bus massacre in a note left at the scene. The note warned that the group would kill 100 Hindus for every Sikh slain in a police shootout.

● DELHI: The Political Affairs Committee, a central government body, met yesterday for the second time in 24 hours, under the chairmanship of Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Prime Minister, to review the situation (Kuldip Nayar writes).

## Moderates fear backlash

Delhi (Reuters) — Most Sikhs kept off the streets of Delhi and in Haryana yesterday, fearing attacks by Hindus after Sikh gunmen killed 70 Hindus in the bloodiest massacre since the campaign for an independent Sikh homeland began five years ago.

"There are bad days ahead for Sikhs in India," said Dr H.S. Malhotra, a Sikh doctor who treated survivors brought to hospital in the joint Punjab-Haryana capital, Chandigarh.

His fear, shared by many other Sikhs, shows the tremendous strain the years of killing have put on the once inseparable ties between India's 16 million Sikhs and 680 million Hindus.

Most Sikhs live in Punjab, a prosperous farming state northwest of Delhi, where militants want to establish Khalistan (Land of the Pure).

"Relations are under heavy strain... Sikhs are uncertain and nervous," Khushwant Singh, a Sikh writer and historian, said. "Many are not venturing out of their homes. I am not."

Sikhs, distinctive in turban and beard, have bitter memories of previous Hindu backlashes which have swept north India. More than 2,000 Sikhs were killed in Delhi alone after the assassination of Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister, by Sikh bodyguards in October 1984.

The fact that Mr Rajiv Gandhi's administration never punished those responsible left many Sikhs angry. This, coupled with the outrage Sikhs felt after the 1984 army assault on their holiest shrine, Amritsar's Golden Temple, has led many Sikhs to talk of their community's "wounded psyche".

"The terrorists play on this to win over young Sikhs... telling them that they are slaves and have no future in India," a Sikh policeman said.

Police and moderate Sikh leaders say the bulk of Sikhs do not support the handful of extremists who operate from rural hideouts along Punjab's border with Pakistan. But what moderates call Mr Gandhi's "anti-Punjab pol-

icy" and "vigorous" policing have alienated many ordinary Sikhs.

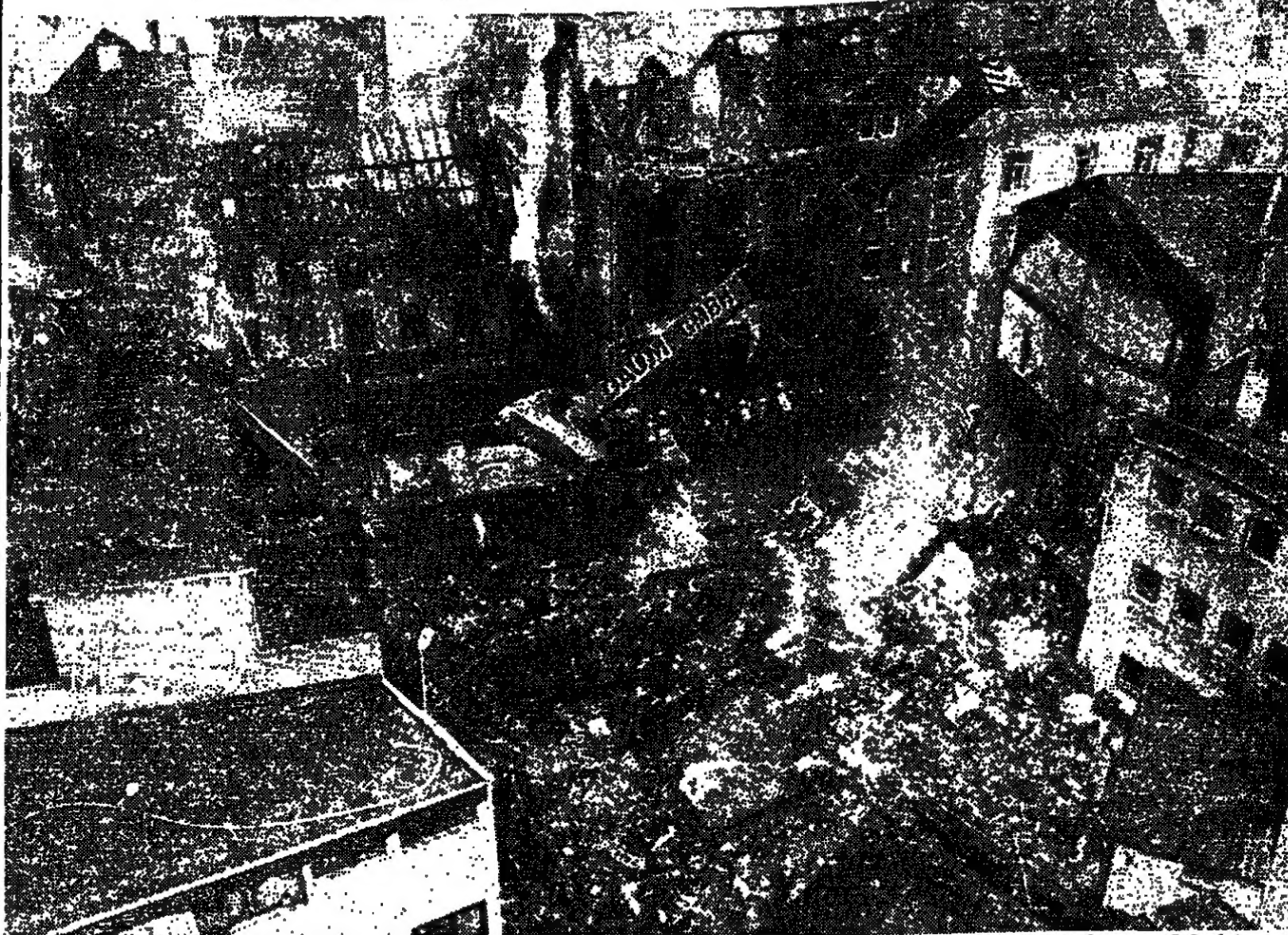
Sikhism sprung from Hinduism 500 years ago. Its founder, Guru (teacher) Nanak, borrowed the Islamic concept of brotherhood, banned the caste system but retained many elements of Hinduism.

Fearing their faith would be absorbed by Hinduism, Sikhs began demanding greater autonomy for Punjab in the early 1970s.

Mrs Indira Gandhi encouraged militants in the hope of splitting the Sikhs and thwarting their demands. But the attempt backfired and led to the storming of the Golden Temple — an act which led to her own assassination.

Few moderates see an end to the killings without a change of heart by Mr Gandhi. Hardliners are even more pessimistic. Darshan Singh, the head priest of all Sikhs, said by telephone from Amritsar that Mr Gandhi was not interested in a political solution.

## Aftermath of tanker disaster



The view from a fire brigade ladder (above) showing the devastation around the ice cream parlour and (below) the molten metal tangle that was the petrol tanker.

## Picture postcard town shattered

Herborn, West Germany (AP) — Authorities yesterday halved the number of people believed to have died on Tuesday night when a fully-loaded petrol tanker crashed into an ice-cream parlour and blew up, triggering a series of explosions and fires.

They said up to 13 people died in the accident, which turned the centre of Herborn into an inferno which destroyed a complete block of buildings.

The bodies of two victims, two young women aged 18 and 20, have been pulled from the rubble. A third woman, also 18, died yesterday afternoon of burns at a clinic in nearby Wetzlar.

As many as 10 others are still missing, Herr Gerhard Boeckel, a spokesman for the town, said. Earlier in the day he had said more than 30 people were missing. But some were young people who spent the night with friends and reported to family or police during the day.

"Many of them apparently lost their heads and ran off, but they have returned," Herr Boeckel said.

Thirty-five other people were injured.

Explosions from the tanker and a severed gas main rocked the area. Three buildings were leveled by the blasts and fire, and another nine were gutted. "Everything just blew up like a war was starting," said Herr Joerg Kessler, a customer at the ice-cream parlor who managed to escape with only bruises.

Of the injured, 26 are still in hospital. Herr Boeckel said the death toll was uncertain because it was unknown how many people were in the cafe or nearby buildings when the accident occurred. On Tuesday night, police had said they feared between 30 and 50 people were dead.

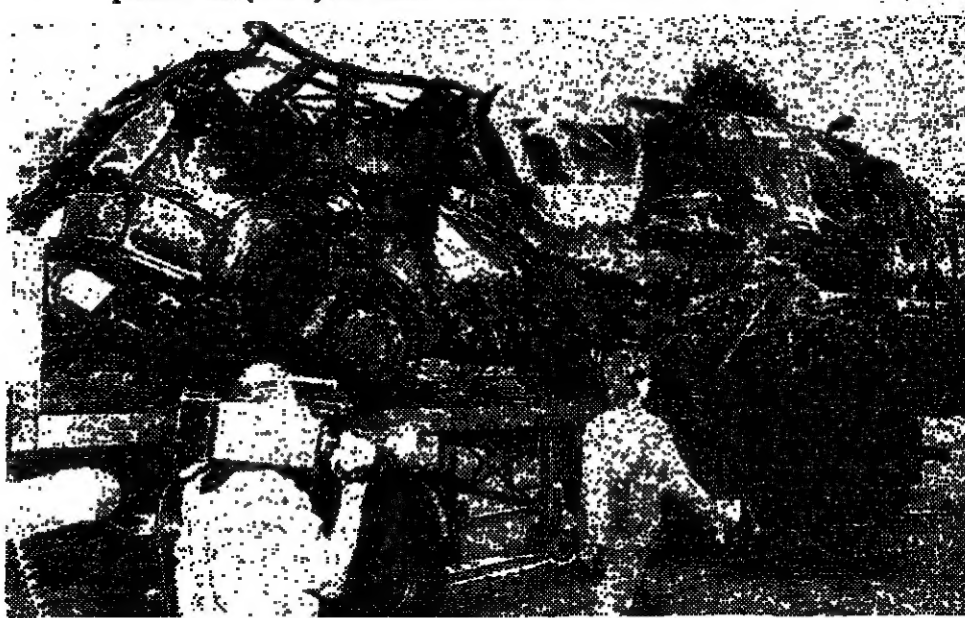
Police were hoping to interview the driver of the tanker, a 48-year-old man who was in hospital with injuries from the accident, today. He told authorities that the brakes failed.

Herr Norbert Winkler, a spokesman for the prosecutor's office in Limburg, which has jurisdiction over Herborn, said authorities had opened an investigation against the driver. No formal charges have been filed.

Herr Boeckel said the driver had been "in no condition" to be interviewed by police yesterday but did not elaborate on his injuries.

The central area was evacuated because of the danger of further explosions, but rescue workers with dogs started the search as soon as heat from the ruins subsided.

The tanker slammed into the ice-cream parlour at about 9pm on Tuesday and blew up. The blast ruptured a gas main which ignited and triggered further explosions. Police said three buildings were leveled and nine others severely damaged and gutted, leaving the block looking like it had been firebombed. Authorities said 40 people were left homeless and were given temporary refuge at a nursing home.

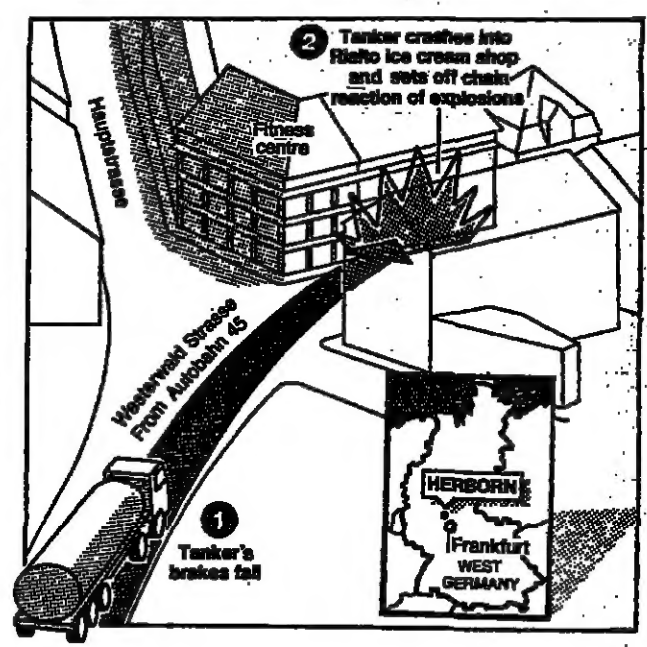


given temporary refuge at a nursing home.

● Tourist town: Herborn, a small town more than 1,000 years old with a population of 22,000 in the rolling Hesse countryside, was an unspoiled tourist attraction with gabled and slated houses, dating from the Middle Ages, until the petrol tanker disaster on Tuesday night (John England writes).

Now one of its main streets looks like a wartime bomb site, with wrecked and blackened buildings bearing stark witness to the explosion and fires caused by 36,000 litres of leaking fuel from the tanker.

Besides agriculture, the town is known for its metal processing industry. Tourism makes a substantial contribution to its economy.



## Shamir's tactical vote averts coalition split

From Ian Murray, Jerusalem

The Knesset yesterday threw out three controversial right-wing and religious party bills, thus postponing a political crisis which threatens to pull apart the seriously divided coalition Government before the House rises for the summer on August 8.

Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Prime Minister, actually voted against declared government policy in favour of a law which would have granted amnesty to convicted members of the terrorist Jewish underground.

The Bill was lost by 40 votes to 59, but by voting for it Mr Shamir ensured the continued support for the Government of the five members of the right-wing Tehiya Party. But the party says it will vote for fresh elections if the Government does not approve a plan for six new settlements in the occupied territories before the summer recess.

The other two proposed laws would restrict citizenship to those who are accepted by Orthodox rabbis. They are strongly opposed by the Labour Party, which believes they would not only divide the nation but would antagonize tens of thousands of American Reform or conservative Jews.

Such is the power of the religious parties that the two Bills were only narrowly defeated. The religious parties are to try again in the next fortnight and are threatening to vote for early elections if they fail.

● US protest: The United States has protested to Israel that Palestinians with American nationality are being made to surrender their passports and post a guarantee of up to \$5,000 (£2,960) to ensure that they leave Israel or the occupied territories after visiting relatives there.

## Orphans increase as religious principles fade

From Robert Fisk, West Beirut

At its most brutal, you can understand the depth of Lebanon's latest crisis at the Islamic orphanage off the Corniche Mazraa where 17 babies lie on a plastic carpet, shoulder-to-shoulder, wailing or giggling in ignorance of their abandonment.

All are foundlings — the Dickensian connotations of that word are apt in Beirut just now — and almost all were left by their parents, in three months, on doorsteps or at the entrances of west Beirut mosques.

A few were simply abandoned by their mothers after delivery, or left in their cribs in the maternity wards of the city hospitals by parents who had no money to feed them.

Two were the children of unmarried mothers who have come to the orphanage, quietly identified their children, promised to take them home

one day but pleaded that they had no money to care for them now. The babies of the orphanage turn Lebanon's economic crisis into a catastrophe.

But they are only the most painful sign of the collapse of the Lebanese pound which has this week fallen to its most miserable exchange rate in the country's history — 250 to the pound sterling, a fall in value of 2,500 per cent in 10 years.

The Central Bank is calling in all Lebanese coins because their metal is now worth more than their face value. The medical authorities have just announced that tranquillizers have risen in price by 200 per cent in six months, stomach pills by almost 400 per cent.

In a city where real poverty could once be found only in the slums of the Palestinian camps, two elderly men now pick over the rubbish tips

outside the ruins of Spinney's supermarket every morning, hunting for non-disposable juice bottles and egg-packing cases to recycle to grocery stores. It is a scene more like the trash heaps of Cairo than the suburbs of Beirut. Almost every garbage tip now has a regular picker.

In a part of the world where children and the ideal of parenthood find an even more emotional response than in other continents, the abandonment of babies in Beirut has shocked a population already hardened to suffering and personal loss which may be why Mr Mohamed Barakat, the Director General of the orphanage, attributes the phenomenon not only to the country's financial crisis, but to "the abandonment of religious principles".

Many thousands of Lebanese families — traditional

meat-eaters — now eat only vegetables and fruit. There are queues outside the cheap food stores. Buses, once regarded with disdain as vehicles of lower-class transport, are now packed with office workers. On the Christian side of the city, the authorities have even renovated three decrepit passenger trains to run along the grass-covered permanent way from Biblos to east Beirut.

Yet, this being Lebanon, conspicuous consumption still runs alongside great poverty. A former member of the Lebanese Parliament — itself more moribund than the national currency — was this week moved to condemn a wedding that allegedly cost \$250,000 when it was celebrated at the Summerland Hotel, scarcely a mile from the southern suburbs.

The bride was the daughter of a wealthy Lebanese expatri-

ate who, according to Lebanese newspaper reports, sent an airline ticket to many of his overseas guests, including representatives of the Nigerian President.

Lebanon's private banks have meanwhile been complaining at the Government's attempts to preserve the national currency. Under new regulations, private banks must raise from 10 to 12 per cent the reserve cash they must keep with the Central Bank and increase Lebanese Treasury Bond investment from three to four per cent.

The Board of the Bankers Association criticized the Central Bank for making "unilateral financial decisions" in freezing 91 per cent of new deposits, pointing out that the measure will force customers to transfer their Lebanese accounts into dollars.

## Blast in Hong Kong injures 14

Hong Kong (Reuters) — A bomb blast ripped through a crowded Hong Kong shopping centre yesterday injuring 14 people, including three children and a baby.

Police said that most of the injured suffered various degrees of burns after the bomb went off outside a toy shop during busy shopping hours.

## Tamil toll

Colombo (AFP) — The number of soldiers killed in a Tamil separatist guerrilla attack on a school in northern Sri Lanka rose to 17 with the recovery of nine more bodies from the debris.

## Nose down

Moscow (Reuters) — A Soviet Tupolev airliner with 160 passengers on board touched down safely at the Georgian capital, Tbilisi, on its nose after the front landing gear malfunctioned.

## Border flight

West Berlin (Reuters) — An East German border guard, dodging at least 30 shots, has fled across the fortified border to West Berlin.

## Buried alive

Dhaka — At least seven people were buried alive under mud and stones and five others are missing after a landslide devastated a village near the remote hill station of Teknaf in south-eastern Bangladesh.

## Corset case

Sydney (Reuters) — Li Shuet, aged 26, of Hong Kong, was sentenced to 17 years in prison for trying to smuggle heroin worth \$2.6 million into Australia in her corset.

## LaRouche denial in conspiracy case

From Charles Bremner, New York

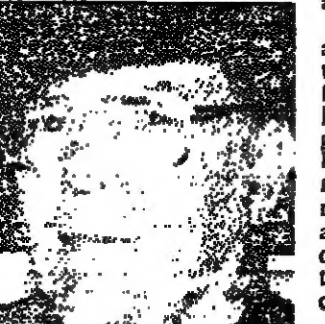
Mr Lyndon LaRouche, a perennial presidential candidate who believes the Queen leads an international drug-dealing organization, pleaded not guilty in a Boston court on Tuesday to charges of conspiracy to obstruct justice.

Regarded as something of a crank by mainstream political candidates, Mr LaRouche, aged 64, is charged with trying to block a police investigation into fraudulent fund-raising by his staff, 13 of whom were arrested earlier.

He returned from a trip to West Germany to be charged in Boston. The judge set a trial date for September and allowed Mr LaRouche to keep his passport to enable him to make trips to Europe in

connection with his campaign for the Democratic nomination.

Mr LaRouche has run in every presidential primary since 1976, collecting votes from a small number of electors across the country



Mr LaRouche leaving court in Boston yesterday.

who apparently support his far-fetched conspiracy theories. Those include the belief that the Queen leads a powerful international drug consortium and that Dr Henry Kissinger, the former Secretary of State, is a Russian agent.

An 82-year-old supporter appeared in the Boston court to hand over a \$12,000 cheque for Mr LaRouche's bail. Earlier this year, federal investigators raided Mr LaRouche's headquarters in Virginia and removed lorry-loads of documents. Several of his staff are accused of acquiring hundreds of thousands of dollars through fraudulently using credit card details of donors.

Mr LaRouche faces a maximum prison term of five years and a \$150,000 fine.

## Reporters barred from Chernobyl trial

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

A wall of Kremlin-inspired secrecy was thrown up yesterday around proceedings in the trial of six senior officials charged with various offences connected with last year's Chernobyl disaster.

Without proper explanation, the dozen foreign reporters permitted to cover the opening day of the hearing — which is expected to last three more weeks — were ordered back to their base in Moscow. "We got the impression there was a lot of embarrassing detail in the defence argument they did not want us to hear," one of them said.

In contradiction of the avowed Kremlin policy of glasnost, references to the trial

were kept to a bare minimum in all of yesterday morning's official Soviet press, with the papers printing only a two-paragraph Tass report which none of them put on their front pages.

The report by the news agency gave no hint that some of the defendants were challenging the design and construction of the Chernobyl nuclear plant and blaming that rather than their own negligence for the explosion which occurred in April 1986. All six contested at least part of the charges.

One of the Western journalists who returned to Moscow on the overnight train from Kiev said yesterday: "There was no adequate explanation of why Westerners are allowed

only to cover the opening and closing days of the hearing. We can only assume that it is things like the allegations about faulty design they do not want us to hear in full."

Initially, the Soviet authorities announced that the trial would be in Kiev, the third largest Soviet city. But at the last minute they switched it to Chernobyl, which is eerily uninhabited and situated well inside the 18-mile danger zone.

The only justification given by the Soviet Foreign Ministry for the decision to bar the Western media was that the small town could not accommodate newsmen. No Soviet official was able to explain what type of coverage could be expected from Tass of the detailed exchanges inside the

improvised courtroom set up in Chernobyl's House of Culture.

Despite the virtual news blackout, the influential Soviet weekly Literaturnaya Gazeta (Literary Gazette) yesterday published an article critical of bureaucratic failures in some of the inhabited regions closest to the danger zone. Mr Yuri Scherbakov wrote: "Unfortunately, our press writes so little about the present life of these regions although life here does not run smoothly. There are very many problems of vital importance. There are no tractors with hermetically-sealed cabins. Why should the tractor drivers swallow dust, even if the radioactive content of it is low?"



## Soviet forces mauled in Afghan reply to offensive

From Gavin Bell, Peshawar

Soviet pilots and commandos have suffered heavy casualties in a 24-day offensive against the Afghan resistance, which provoked the most intense fighting of the seven-year war.

According to Western and Mujahidin sources, at least 13 ground attack fighters and helicopters were shot down in a succession of fire-fights in the Jaji district of the eastern Paktia province last month.

The Jamiat-i-Islami (Islamic Alliance) guerrilla group said the apparent aim of the Soviet offensive had been to cut a Mujahidin supply route which serves 18 provinces from Pakistan, and to destroy four of their bases in hills around the Afghan garrison town of Ali Kbel, about six miles from the border.

The Mujahidin, armed with American Stinger anti-aircraft missiles, fought off the attacks with the loss of about 40 men. Casualties among Soviet *Spetsnaz* special forces and Afghan soldiers were estimated at several hundred. No civilian casualties were reported, as villages in the area have been abandoned for almost two years.

"The main supply route was cut during the fighting, but there is another trail. Ammunition was still getting through," the guerrillas said.

Muhammad es-Haq, a political officer of the Jamiat-i-Islami, said the acquisition of Stingers had deprived Soviet troops of air cover in

some areas — but had led to heavy bombardments in others.

"Obviously we do not have enough of the missiles to cover all of the country. Any commander will try to find the weak point of his enemy. So when they realize an area is not protected by anti-aircraft defences, they hit it hard."

He also confirmed that some Mujahidin have been firing rockets into Soviet territory from northern Afghanistan, triggering massive retaliation. "We are checking a report now that about 30 aircraft attacked an area in the north-west every day for two weeks after a couple of rockets were fired across the border. We are told several hundred people were killed."

He drew a parallel with Israeli reprisals for similar Palestinian guerrilla attacks. "The Russian response is much bigger. You must remember they are not restrained by Western media and governments like the Israelis."

A more serious long-term concern for the Mujahidin is the flight of millions of civilians who have traditionally provided their men in the field with food, shelter and intelligence.

With the war now in its eighth year, the economic and psychological effects of continuous violence and deprivation are evidently severe.

### Tension in Korea

## Seoul frees 357 on eve of funeral

From David Watts, Seoul

The South Korean Government released another 357 political prisoners yesterday as students made preparations for the funeral of Lee Han Yul, the Yonsei University student who died last Sunday.

The majority of those freed were young people arrested for involvement in recent unrest, but they also included the well-known church activist Rev Moon Ik Hwan and 12 students who occupied the United States Information Service building in the centre of Seoul for four days in 1985. Also released was Miss Kwon In Suk whom the police have admitted sexually molesting under questioning.

Of those due for release yesterday in Seoul and 25 other cities, two students refused to leave prison until all political prisoners are freed.

The Government says that a further batch of some 2,100 people will be given their freedom today including the opposition leader Mr Kim Dae Jung, who will have his civil rights restored.

With that decision the Government has skillfully defused another important demand of the opposition and is meanwhile hinting that it will endorse a reduction of the voting age by two years to 18 for the forthcoming presidential elections — as the opposition has been demanding.

Today will also be another important test for relations between the Government and

the students, with their conventional political allies, when the students of Yonsei mark the death of Lee Han Yul with ceremonies on campus starting early in the morning. Inter-denominational services will be held and there will be addresses of condolence from a Yonsei professor and opposition politicians.

The test will come as the students move off campus with the body for a procession which originally they hoped to take round the city before setting off for Lee's home town of Kwangju in the south of the country.

The police say that the procession will be allowed to move on foot only about 100 yards from the campus and the rest of the journey must be in a cavalcade of cars avoiding the centre of Seoul on its way to the motorway south.

The students, many of them radically inclined, have been urged by various religious figures to abide by the Government's guidelines.

The delicacy of the situation between riot police and public which has helped stay the Government's hand for fear of desertions by the police was illustrated yesterday when a young riot policeman left his post and drove two hours into Seoul in the early hours of the morning to seek asylum with the National Council of Churches. He urged other policemen to stop following government orders.

## Labor's unlikely alliance with the entrepreneurs

From Brian James, Sydney

Australia's best-known stockbroker is Mr Rene Rivkin, a man neither modest about his achievements since arriving from China the child of a penniless family, nor shy about the flamboyant ways he chooses to enjoy the rewards.

As he talks, gold worrybeads flash between his fingers: he set aside a version in diamonds as being "too flashy". His personal fortune, soon to be increased as a result of a £200 million insurance takeover, was estimated at more than £25 million. He says the estimate is "certainly not wrong".

Mr Rivkin likes to give parties. Last year he flew 270 friends to an island on the Great Barrier Reef, 1,000 miles north of here. Sydney newspapers were full of pictures of him, cigar between his teeth, swimming with the glitterati.

He has a private jet and an art collection worth millions. He has four Rolls-Royces, "a number" of Jaguars and Mercedes, "a few" Ferraris and Porsches, plus the odd Bentley waiting in readiness at homes around the world.

Mr Rivkin, therefore, is precisely the sort of man socialists of the world unite to loathe; he neither toils nor does he spin, except in that arcane world represented by the screens on his desk above the Australian Stock Exchange which bring him the chance to gamble on the future price of copper or cocoa.

Yet Mr Rivkin is a friend and loudly avowed supporter of Australia's Labor Party Prime Minister, Mr Bob Hawke. It is out of current conviction, not just for a fee, that the advertising agency which Mr Rivkin half owns is laying down a savage bombardment of slogans against the Liberal Opposition.

Next, in this, is he a lone maverick. Also open about declaring support for Mr Hawke is a trio of financial heavyweights — Mr Alan Bond, Mr Kerry Packer and Mr Robert Holmes à Court — possessors of such spectacular wealth that they often appear to own half of Australia and about to bid for the rest.

The alliance between an, at least notionally, left-wing Government and the most visible forces of the entrepreneurial right is the oddest aspect of the election campaign. Mr Rivkin is only too happy to explain: "I have always been a Tory. But I crossed the floor this time because it was good for me personally, and because it was good for Australia."

"Mr Hawke and his Treasurer, (Mr Paul) Keating, with their deregulation of the City, brought the country into the modern world of finance. They are intellectually bright, whereas the Opposition is dull."

"I support Hawke for what he has done, which is deliberately to lower the living standards of his material



Mr Rene Rivkin, whose personal fortune is estimated at £25 million, is among the millionaires supporting Labor.

supporters. Since 1930, Australians have enjoyed a standard of living that was magnificent. Now it is reduced, it is merely great.

"Look from this window. Is this a depressed city? Maybe I would feel different if I were a stockman instead of a stock-

broker. But I say you can't starve here; one definition advanced in serious debate here was that poverty was not being able to enjoy two weeks' holiday abroad."

"Under Hawke we have lost less man-hours through disputes. We have seen 800,000 new jobs created. Under Hawke there is actually less divisiveness in Australia, the workers are always going to tighten their belts more for their own party than the Opposition."

"How can any of this be bad for businessmen like me?"

What of the belt-tightening of the wealthy? The capital gains tax, the fringe benefit and asset taxes imposed by Mr Hawke's last Government?

"I can live with all that. I work 80 hours a week and pay 60 per cent on my steady income. That hurts, not the 46 per cent imposed on a capital windfall. I give cars to half my 120 staff. Nice for them, but not necessary. Is it wrong they should pay? Most businessmen have company credit cards for entertainment. Should they really be able to take the family for a Chinese meal on Saturday night and pretend it was a business expense? Some of these things did sting. No doubt. But can anyone argue that they were not morally right?"

Nevertheless, would Mr Rivkin have been seen as a traitor by some of his Tory clients?

"Yes. I have lost clients. If I had known this in advance, I would have declared for Bob Hawke with double zeal, double pleasure. This 'stick with my own class' thing is, forgive me, an English attitude. The Americans have no difficulty with their two-party system; the Democrats are the party of

conscience, but they have many wealthy men among their backers.

"Bob Hawke sought me out, became a friend. You may say he did so for cynical motives. Fine, but I ask why were the Liberals not sensible enough to be equally cynical? I have not a single friend in that party leadership. They are dull and inept men."

"What I hope from this election is that defeat will make the Opposition get their act together. I will then cross the floor back to where I think in my heart I still belong. Meanwhile, I assure you there are dozens of closet Rene Rivkins among Australia's wealthy."

Mr Hawke, questioned on television about a cartoon showing him in bed with Mr Packer and Mr Bond, said: "If the cartoon was showing that these are my friends, then it is accurate. If it was suggesting any impropriety, then I say absolutely not. When I came to office I said Australia needed a start back to making profits."

"This we have done. Men like Packer, Bond, see this, know this. I also said the wealthy among us would pay their share. They now pay. They don't thank us for the capital gains tax; we don't need their thanks."

The bed shared by the union-sponsored Mr Hawke and the giants of capitalism will become increasingly crowded with a third successive Labor victory on Saturday.

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A PROSPECTUS AND APPLICATION FORMS FOR BAA SHARES WILL APPEAR IN THIS PAPER TOMORROW. YOU HAVE UNTIL 10A.M. ON THURSDAY JULY 16 TO GET YOUR APPLICATIONS IN

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July 11th 1987



## SPECTRUM

The new Cabinet Secretary, appointed yesterday, has combined a competitive streak with a text-book Civil Service career

# Mandarin who got on his bike

The Prime Minister's Principal Private Secretary took one look outside at the crowd of journalists gathering opposite the front door of Number 10 and made a quick decision. It was June 1983, election fever was in the air and the media was hungry for news.

The PPS judged that if he were to leave via the front entrance and climb into an official car, people might put two and two together. So, slipping on his bicycle clips, he retrieved his distinctly rusty bike and left through the back for the short journey to Buckingham Palace, where he spent several hours engrossed in detailed discussion about the arrangements for the dissolution of Parliament with the Queen's Private Secretary, Sir Philip Moore.

On his way back down The Mall, with important pieces of paper discreetly folded inside his jacket, the PPS to the Prime Minister was stopped by a police constable who barred his way. Rehearsals for Trooping the Colour were under way and no one was allowed any further, not even such an important personage as a senior official from Number 10. The man on the bike was duly diverted round the back streets.

Today, Robin Butler would undoubtedly laugh at the recollection of the Mall incident. He and his rusty bike may have been stopped briefly en route to Number 10 but it did nothing to slow down his rapid advance to the top job in the Civil Service.

## THE TIMES PROFILE

ROBIN BUTLER

His penchant for biking round Whitehall was not a sign of eccentricity but merely practicality. Official cars tended to get stuck in traffic and he wanted to keep his athletic build from going to waste in the back of comfortable limousines.

Throughout his career as a Civil Servant, he has always been regarded as one of the Chosen Few who could one day be selected for the highest post of all, Secretary of the Cabinet. His appointment yesterday came as little surprise to his close friends, although the gossip inside Whitehall had placed him on longer odds than the Permanent Secretary at the Ministry of Defence, Sir Clive Whitmore.

Robin Butler, aged 49, has been owned and employed by the Treasury since he joined the Civil Service as a high flier in 1961. He chose the Treasury because he felt it was the one government department that was at the centre of everything — all departments knock on the Treasury door.

His abilities were evident from the beginning. He came top in the Civil Service exam, partly because he outshone the other candidates in his practical work. During what was known then as Whitehall's "country house method" of recruiting high fliers, Butler, at

the age of 23, was asked to produce a paper on the siting of an airport, taking into account soil, noise levels and general environment. There was even a letter to *The Times* from the Noise Abatement Society to consider in his summing up. By all accounts, it was a masterly performance.

Butler had already trodden the path to a successful career, at school and at university. He was a brilliant sportsman as well as a scholar at Harrow, playing for the first teams in cricket and rugby. At University College, Oxford, he won a Rugby Blue.

When he joined the Civil Service he helped found the "Mandarin", a Whitehall cricket XI, which began its life on a pitch in Regent's Park, hired for three shillings and sixpence. Butler, a notable all-rounder — he was what he calls a "military medium pace" bowler — competed with his Civil Service chums to knock the ball for six into the monkey cages at the zoo.

The way he played his cricket during those less onerous days in the Treasury was mirrored in some ways in his work style. He has always been infectious enthusiasm,

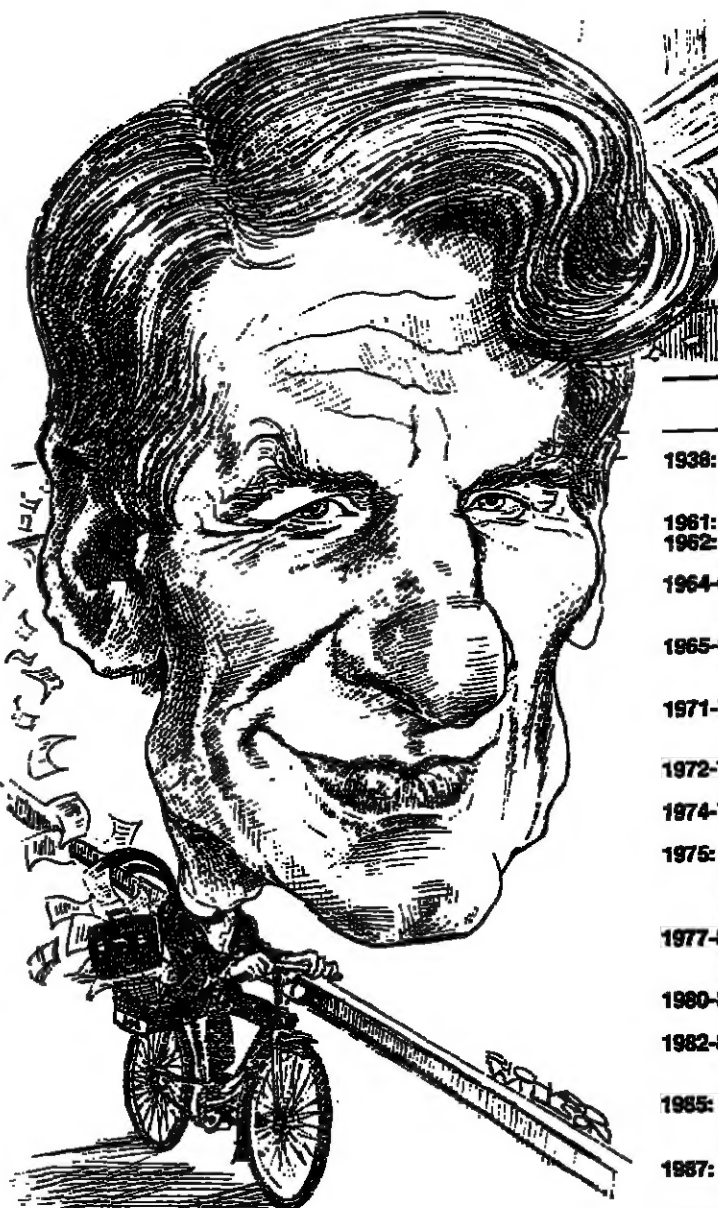
almost boyish. He has none of the stuffiness and verbosity that people often associate with Whitehall mandarins.

Frederick Edward Robin Butler was born in January 1938, and during the war was brought up in Lytham St Anne's, the posh side of Blackpool. After the war the family moved to Harrow-on-the-Hill. His father was a businessman who became managing director of Leyland Paint Company.

He is a tall, fair-haired man, and with his easy manner he has rarely found problems in dealing with his colleagues in the rest of Whitehall, even though in his present job as Second Permanent Secretary he has had to join battle with many of them who want more money for their ministers than the Treasury is prepared to provide.

He is in many ways a natural for the job of Cabinet Secretary. He is reputed to excel in managing prime ministers. He was Private Secretary to Edward Heath for two years and to Harold Wilson for 20 months, and when he left the government's "Think Tank", to which he had been seconded from the Treasury in 1972, to join Heath at Number 10, Lord Rothschild, then head of the policy review body, commented: "My loss is the Prime Minister's gain."

The Cabinet Secretary has the most powerful job in Whitehall, first because he has the ear of the Prime Minister and works cheek by jowl with her, and second because he is



responsible for the whole of the Civil Service and recommends people for the key appointments. His office, at 70 Whitehall, is linked to Number 10.

Although the Prime Minister seeks advice on different issues from the whole range of government departments, her Cabinet Secretary is her closest adviser. On security matters, he is the one who liaises with the intelligence services and advises the Prime Min-

ister on the most sensitive and secret aspects of government.

Butler, according to associates, views his new appointment with some trepidation. Sir Robert Armstrong, from whom he will take over the reins of power on December 31, was not only the key figure behind the action taken in the Peter Wright M15 affair but was also required to go out to Australia to be the Government's chief witness in the court case brought to

## BIOGRAPHY

1938: Born Jan 3. Harrow school and University College, Oxford  
1961: Joined Treasury  
1962: Married Gillian Lois Galtley. Three children  
1964-68: Private Secretary to Financial Secretary to Treasury  
1965-68: Secretary, budget committee. Seconded to Bank of England  
1971-72: Seconded to Cabinet Office, Central Policy Review Staff  
1972-74: Private Secretary to Edward Heath  
1974-75: Private Secretary to Harold Wilson  
1975: Assistant secretary in charge of general expenditure intelligence division at Treasury  
1977-80: Under secretary, general expenditure policy group  
1980-82: Principal establishments officer  
1982-85: Principal Private Secretary to Prime Minister  
1985: Second Permanent Secretary, public expenditure  
1987: Appointed Secretary of the Cabinet

often discussing important matters with the Prime Minister in her flat upstairs.

Apparently he sees Number 10 as a small repertory company, with the front door as the entrance to the wings on to the stage, and inside, the players, including the messengers, detectives, typists and drivers, all part of the cast.

As Mrs Thatcher's principal private secretary, Butler will recall the long hours he spent closeted at Number 10, sometimes as late as 5am, before going off to his home in south London. Being able to go home every night was one of the benefits of living in London.

Although he will have a bed to sleep in at Number 10, he will still try to persuade his wife, Gillian, a teacher, to mix private life with public. She is already well used to the long hours her husband spends in Whitehall. He has a very close family life, with one son and two daughters.

Butler is not in any way a radical. He is not likely to stir up the Civil Service, and yet he approves of change. He was seconded, for example, to the Bank of England in 1969, to gain experience from the outside world at a time when that was rare. Today, secondments are very common and Butler, as head of the Civil Service, is expected to encourage such moves to ensure that Whitehall keeps abreast of a rapidly changing world.

Michael Evans

## 'Trumpet playing in a car is not illegal'

Southern California's love affair with the car is turning into a miserable old age. Forty-seven years after the first freeway was built, the huge road network of arteries that sustains life for the 12 million people of the Los Angeles area is clogging up, with little hope of recovery.

More and more people are flocking to live in the web of urban villages that sprawl between mountain and sea and increasingly they are taking to the car. Since there is no real alternative to the car for transport, the city's six million vehicle owners are looking to a future of terminal gridlock.

With four-hour journeys to work and 2am traffic jams becoming common, the *Angelenos* are making the best of a bad job and using their "car time" to improve themselves or turn a profit. Since this is California, psychologists have come up with a theory and vocabulary for the trend. The humble Chevrolet or Ford has become a "multi-purpose centre" or "personal sanctuary".

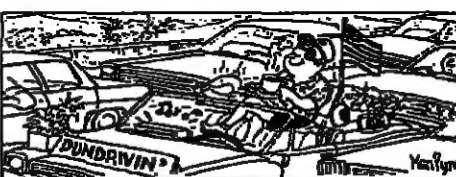
According to Dr Milton Horowitz, a Beverly Hills expert, the car is "a convenient spot to have a snack or an extended lunch, to look

From working out to brushing up, drivers in Los Angeles are turning to weird and wonderful ways to beat horrific traffic jams

after details of grooming, to discuss business and to repair the damage to self-esteem that we all suffer."

Severe congestion, growing faster than the population, now afflicts 300 miles of freeway in Los Angeles and Orange Counties every day — up from 30 miles in 1963. "We have just reached saturation point," says David Roper, deputy director of the southern division of Caltrans, the State transport system.

The traffic is the small change of Los Angeles conversation, just as the weather is for the British. The jams are starting earlier and earlier, and further and further from the central area. Residents of Ventura, some 30 miles out, are embarking on their crawl at



gam. The huge Ventura freeway is the world's busiest road, carrying 300,000 cars a day. By the time it reaches the grid of freeway exchanges, the traffic is usually locked solid.

Dismailed officials say there is no easy solution. There is virtually no more room for new roads. The hard shoulder has already been removed to create another lane. A small commuter rail line is being built, but this will unload only a fraction of the traffic.

The system of car pools — obligatory sharing by commuters on certain roads — has worked well in some cities. In Los Angeles its possibilities are limited because so many commute across town to other suburbs.

Since there is no hope of relief in the near fu-

ture, the accent is on what you can do in a car, rather than how to avoid it. On any day, you can see your neighbours at the wheel busy doing their nails, eating croissants and coffee, brushing teeth, shaving and indulging in more exotic activities. A Los Angeles police spokesman warned recently of the dangers of practising musical instruments. Playing a trumpet is not illegal, provided you retain control of the car and use only one hand.

Other activities include sun-tanning (with a specially shaped aluminium reflector), reading the newspaper (illegal), learning languages, phoning call-in radio shows and exercising to a special car workout tape.

"Generally it's not against the law to do anything with your hands while you're driving, as long as it doesn't interfere with your control of the vehicle," a California Highway Patrol spokesman says. His colleagues claim that it is not uncommon to come across couples making love — an activity that is considered to interfere with control.

Charles Bremner

## CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 1304

ACROSS  
1 Spool (6)  
4 Hooded cab (6)  
9 Bootmender (7)  
10 Firm (5)  
11 Whip (4)  
12 Flower juices (7)  
14 Scrooge's clerk (3,8)  
18 Medieval jacket (7)  
19 Death notice (4)  
22 Cake topping (5)  
24 Unintelligibility (7)  
25 Limb spasms cause (6)  
26 Fight (6)

DOWN  
1 Stream (4)  
2 Nimrod's capital (5)  
3 Senseless (9)  
5 Donkey (3)  
6 Studies outlines (7)  
7 Moderate (6)  
8 Business deal (11)  
11 Pocket watch chain (3)  
13 Interior panorama (9)  
15 Ophthalmologist (7)  
16 Tiny child (3)

SOLUTION TO NO 1303

ACROSS: 1 Mahanaga 5 Haul 9 Prodded 10 Odour 11 Basin 12 Drill 13 Index 15 Token 16 Hones 18 Knaave 20 Tenor 21 Inter 23 Nato 24 Stranded  
DOWN: 1 Mopped 2 Hoodwink 3 Rid 4 Judas Iscariot 6 Abey 7 Larynx 8 Corniche 11 Blinkers 14 Demented 15 Triton 17 Scared 19 Gnat 22 CIA

### THE TIMES "AIDE MEMOIRE" & WALLET IN QUALITY LEATHER

This wallet and "Aide Memoire" are a perfect, practical accessory for the working man or woman or, indeed, any individual who has a busy schedule. The wallet is in smooth, finely grained navy blue leather with an inside back-lining in matching Moire silk, and set off by four gilt corners. Complete with seven carefully positioned pockets for cash/credit cards and folds over with press-stud fastening.

The "Aide Memoire" is in matching navy blue leather with Moire silk lining to complement the wallet, gilt corners and a matching gilt finish propelling pencil (3½" long) secured in a loop holder. Included are 50 sheets of sky-blue quality notepaper printed with The Times logo at the foot of each page. Both items are gold blocked with "The Times" on the reverse of the "Aide Memoire" and on the inner right hand side of the wallet. The "Aide Memoire" is 6½" x 3½", the wallet 8½" x 4" (opened).

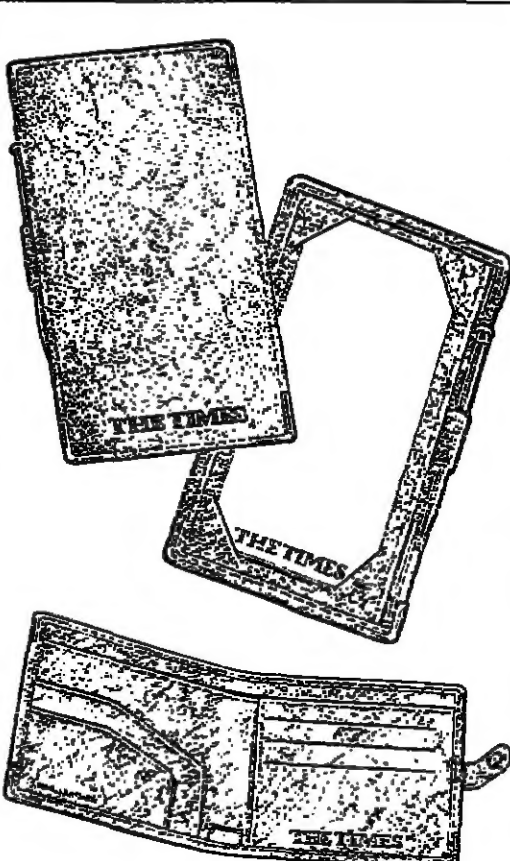
Both the wallet and "Aide Memoire" are made in England, and either item would make an ideal gift.

Price: Aide Memoire £9.95 each  
Wallet £9.95 each

All prices are inclusive of post and packing. Please allow up to 21 days for delivery. If you are not satisfied, your money will be refunded without question. In addition to our guarantee you have the benefit of your full statutory rights which are not affected. Orders to: The Times Wallet/Memoire Offer, Bourne Road, Bexley, Kent DA5 1BL. Tel: (0322) 53316 for enquiries only.

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## Peak time break

On special offer this winter: the skiing trip to end them all

and British expedition is being led by a Pole, Andrzej Zawada, who led the first successful winter ascent of Mount Everest in 1979, and by Briton John Barry, co-leader of the summer ascent of K2 last year when Britain's leading woman climber, Julie Tait, died of exhaustion. The climb itself is expected to be one of the most difficult tests of high altitude endurance ever undertaken.

For the lucky tourists, says Roger Mear, one of the British members of the climbing team, "it is a marvellous opportunity

to see some of the most spectacular scenery of the world. It will be a very long time — if ever — before anyone will be able to do something like this again." The money raised from the tour will help pay for the enormous cost of the expedition.

Ski Club organizer Camilla Buxton says: "Places on the tour are open to anyone. They will have to be fit and to have done some skiing. But we are not setting an age limit — we think people know what they are capable of."

Before you rush to the travel agency, it is worth noting what you have to be capable of: the route from the road to the base camp crosses some most inhospitable terrain. The skiers will be climbing for seven hours a day and the tour lasts for 33 days. Technically, though, it is not very difficult, and there will be a chance to explore and ski some hidden valleys.

The group will also have to be financially fit. The tour costs £2,500 inclusive, but members have first to get to Rawalpindi. Pakistan International Airlines offers a "cheap" return fare from Heathrow for £521. High altitude clothing and survival equipment, together with tents, skis, boots, and bindings, will add around a further £1,000.

Once there, however, costs will be low. "You don't need much spending money on the roof of the world," said Mear says. "It is not brimming with apres-ski discos, not that anyone would have the energy for that by nightfall. There aren't any villages and there aren't any shops."

The skiers can look forward to a traditional Christmas party when they reach base camp. And if they over-indulge, they can work it off on the long slog back to Rawalpindi over the New Year.

Peter Hardy

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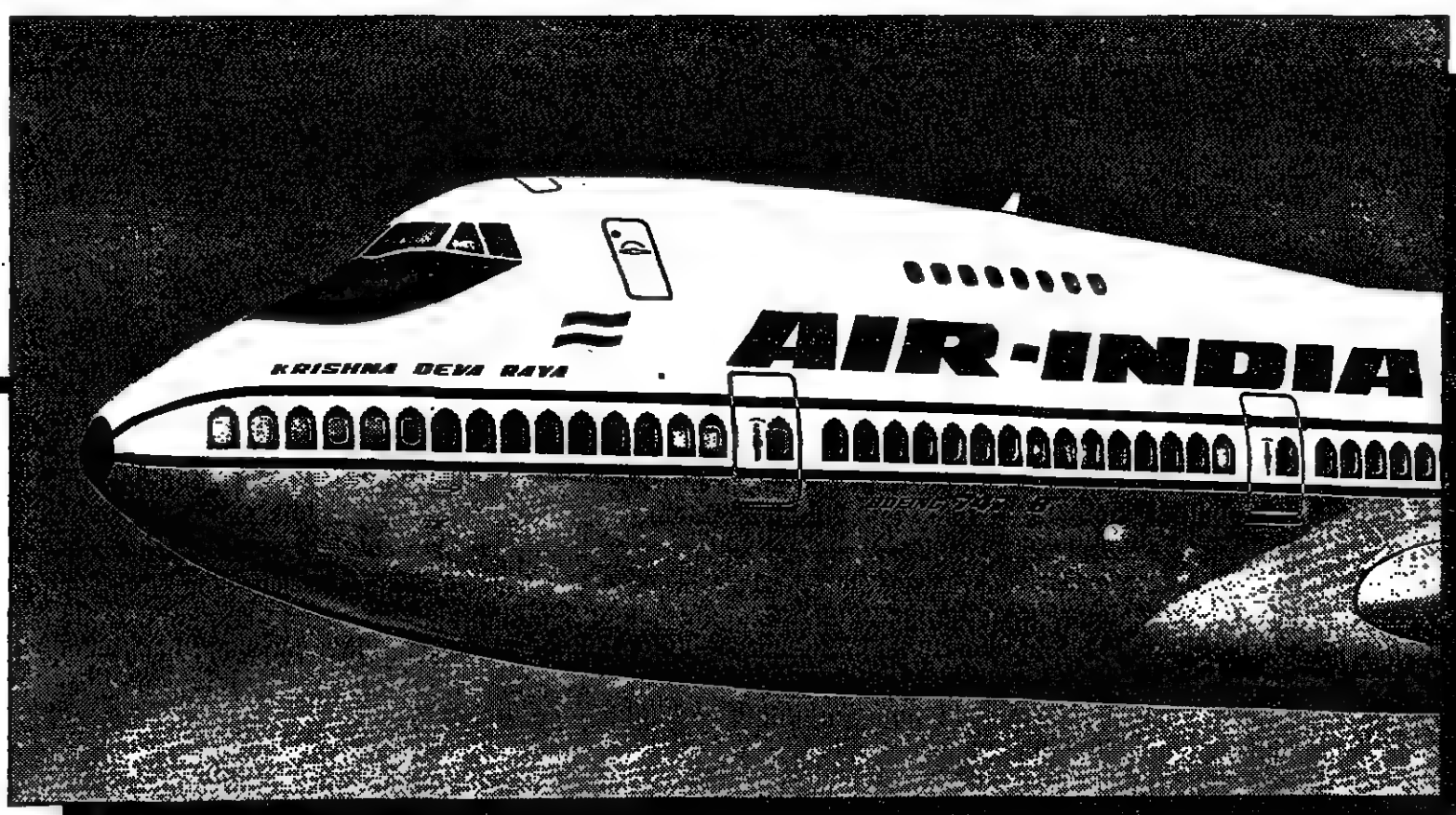
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## THE TIMES DIARY

### Iron maidens

In his controversial maiden speech Ken Livingstone, the Brent East MP, apparently breached the convention of anodyne parliamentary debuts. But the truth is that many new members make fiery first-time contributions. So far in this parliament, Bernie Grant, another new London member, has warned that inner-city areas are a "powder keg" and a third, Paul Boateng, accused Mrs Thatcher of getting inspiration for the Queen's Speech from a "malign familiar". Neil Kinnock, in 1970, dispensed with the usual courtesies of praising constituency and predecessor and launched an attack on Tory attitudes to the welfare state. He was following the example of his mentor, Nye Bevan whose first speech in 1929 prompted Winston Churchill, like Ian Gow on Tuesday night, to break another tradition by interrupting him. A century before, William Cobbett, the radical essayist, had celebrated his election with the words: "Since I have been sitting here I have heard a great deal of vain and unprofitable conversation..." While back in 1766 Edmund Burke caused uproar by supporting the rebellious American Congress.

### Woolsack wet

Michael Havers, the new Lord Chancellor, is adamant that he won't follow in his predecessor's footsteps in at least one respect: muttering at the bishops in the House of Lords when he disagrees with them. Indeed, Havers said yesterday that he rather liked bishops as he had been the chancellor of two dioceses. But he will emulate Lord Hailsham in another way, by sitting as a judge. "I won't be able to resist it," said the former Attorney-General, who just weeks ago appeared before the Lords in the Heysel football riot extradition case.

© The Princess of Wales is not to be outdone by her sister-in-law. No sooner has the Duchess of York received the freedom of the City of York, than I hear that the City of London has decided to confer a similar honour on Diana. The day to leave your car at home or get the bunting out: July 22.

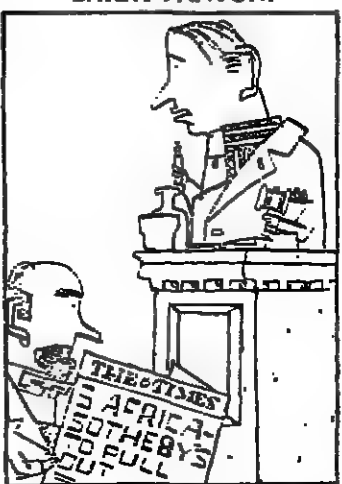
### Thin yellow line

Stamp collecting's popularity is said to be an indication of the strength of the North-South divide, with twice as many philatelists below the Wash. Now an Exeter reader has come up with a new definition: it depends whether or not mustard is freshly made and brought to a restaurant table on request. According to Mr Ian McKinnick, once you are 10 miles or more south of Nottingham the condiment is always found ready-made, brown, stale, and on the table. He wonders if there is another divide over use of "supping ale" or "knocking back beer".

### Party time

Norman Tebbit is really letting his hair down. At 3am on June 12, Mrs Thatcher made it clear that the party would be expected to get down to some hard work on Monday, after that night's celebration party at Central Office. Yesterday, however, Tebbit sent all Smith Square staff invitations to another bash, this time a "vintage victory party" in two weeks' time. Are the Tories becoming the party party?

BARRY FANTONI



"Going... going... gone"

### Screen test

I trust modesty will prevail tonight when Lady Young, the former Foreign Office minister, makes her selection, as guest presenter, of items to be included in ITN's summary of proceedings in the Lords. Next week, Lord Winstanley and Lady Ewart-Biggs will take their turn hosting this odd experiment, which may yet turn *Their Lordships' House* into an antiseptic version of Margaret Howard's *Pick of the Week*. The first peer to introduce an extract from his or her own speech gets my prize for nerve.

### Debbie's debut

Another blow for the Owens. Debbie, wife of David, may be called on to help bail out the feminist publication *Women's Review*, launched nearly two years ago. The magazine, of which she is one of a hundred shareholders, will not be publishing next month unless new funds are forthcoming.

PHS

In company with many Social Democrats, and probably some Liberals, we have watched with amazement and dismay the events of the past three weeks. It is difficult to think of a more foolish way of trying to merge the two parties, or bring them closer together, than that of launching a pre-emptive strike without consultation. The result has predictably been a situation in which no one can win, and the only way out of it is for the coming vote to go against merger. Then the two parties can sit down together, without the threat of an ultimatum, and agree how they can work together.

Political parties are not companies. They depend totally on the enthusiasm of their members, and their destinies cannot be settled, therefore, by simple majority votes. If people do not like the way a party is going they will simply leave it. A merger should, therefore, take place only if there is an overwhelming majority in favour. It is nonsense for anyone to propose to have a ballot on a merger when the leader of the party, and majorities of the national committee and the MPs, have declared themselves against it. Unless, that is, they want to destroy the party.

Anyone who is a political realist ought also to accept that if a merger were to take place in the present circumstances, it would lead to a party which was no stronger than the Liberal Party in the 1970s. It is a fact of political life that David Owen will not join a merged party, and it is pointless to vote for a merger on the basis that he might be persuaded to do so later on. The leadership of a merged party would, therefore, be

## This murder of ideals by merger

by David Sainsbury and Leslie Murphy

gravely weakened. The remaining members of the Gang of Four have failed to win seats, and it is not clear what role they would play in a merged party.

We also believe the new party would lack the coherent and realistic policies which have evolved inside the SDP. It was generally accepted that the manifesto for the last general election lacked conviction because these policies had to be watered down to reach a compromise within the Alliance. One of the strengths of the SDP in recent years, and one of the things that has made it an exciting political force, is the fact that David Owen had pushed the party into confronting difficult decisions and into looking for new solutions. Thus the SDP has moved from a position of opposing any change to the boundary between the public and private sector, to one where the main criterion for judging proposals for privatization is the scope for introducing competition and consumer choice.

Without someone like David Owen to make the new party tackle serious problems and develop new policies, it would, we believe, shrink from all the difficult decisions about both social justice and the competitiveness of British industry. Far from the new party attracting new voters, we would predict that within two years it would command the support of no more than 10 to 15 per cent of the electorate.

Finally, there is the question of individual motivation. No one gets involved in the dreary slog of politics unless they have a passionate concern for some issue. For us that issue is the need to improve the performance of British industry so that we can reduce the current disastrous level of unemployment and eliminate the poverty in our society. In the past three years, the SDP under David Owen's leadership has begun to tackle this issue, and to put forward policies to speed up economic change and increase wealth creation. In a merged

party, we do not think that this issue would even get on the agenda.

From the beginning the SDP was seen by some members of the Gang of Four as simply a device to get people out of the Labour Party. They thought, therefore, that as soon as possible it should be merged with the Liberal Party. This view, which was no doubt a careful political decision at the beginning, has become an article of faith, if not an obsession. So much so, that we are now being asked to vote for a merger with the Liberal Party which could lead to an electoral pact with a Labour Party which has moved significantly to the left since the Gang of Four left it.

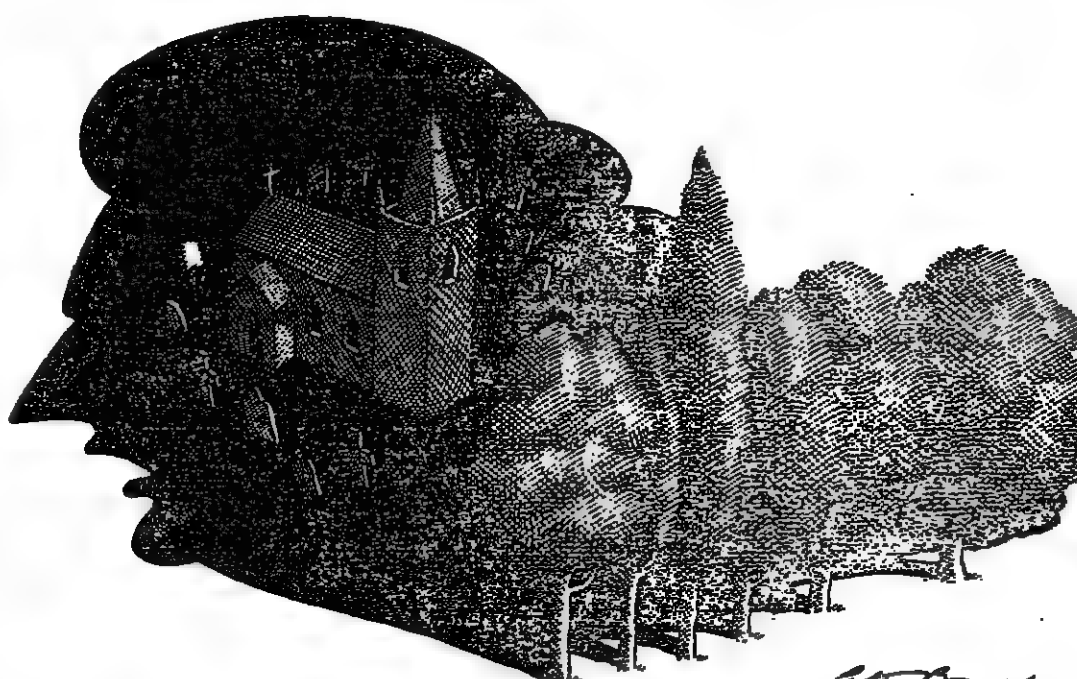
The SDP has always, however, had a mind of its own. It has developed a distinct political viewpoint and has refused to be manipulated by anyone. We are convinced, therefore, that when the members of the SDP vote on the merger, they will show that the party has come of age. They will refuse to throw away anything that has been achieved in the past six years, and they will refuse to be stampeded into a "friendly" merger which has not yet been discussed between the two parties.

We do not believe that sufficient agreement yet exists between the two parties on the social market economy and defence to make a merger possible. In time the political philosophies of the two parties may move closer together, but the gap is too great at the moment. That is why we will vote against a merger, and why if a merged party is formed we would not join it.

The authors are the two Trustees of the Social Democratic Party.

## Clifford Longley on likely developments in the Church-Thatcher war

### Led by a kindlier light?



The first two Thatcher governments witnessed an unprecedented period of tension between church and state. The running joke was that the Church of England had stopped being "the Conservative Party at prayer", as a Whig was once called it, and had become "the SDP at prayer".

The General Synod of the Church of England is likely to continue speaking with the voice of the pre-Thatcher middle ground of politics, issuing policies and statements which irritate or anger Conservative ministers and backbenchers from time to time.

The synod, starting tomorrow evening, has a predictable share of political matter on its agenda — housing and homelessness, abolition of local rates, and "justice for women" in employment — and these will produce the usual crop of "political" speeches from churchmen of which the government so much disapproves. But there is one new factor some church leaders think the synod would be foolish to ignore: Mrs Thatcher's overwhelmingly convincing election victory.

As she gets into her stride for a third term, the opposition parties have entered a turbulent period of doubts and realignments; and perhaps it is time the Church of England took stock of its political profile too. The test of whether there can be a new and better post-election relationship between the church and the Conservatives will come quickly, under the heading of inner-city policy.

That this issue has moved to the head of government priorities is something in which the Church of England will take modest pride, and that at least makes a good beginning, for the most significant political event of the past four years of church-government relations has been the row over *Faith in the City*, the report of the Archbishop's Commission for Urban Priority Areas, which accused the government of wanton neglect.

It would flatter Anglicanism too much to suggest direct cause and effect. But issues move up and down the priorities of the political agenda for all sorts of reasons, and clamour from the clergy may have been one of them. In nearly half the parliamentary constituencies, during the election campaign, candidates from all the parties subjected themselves to question-and-answer sessions sponsored by the churches, and inner-city policy was raised frequently.

*Faith in the City* was not just an ecclesiastical version of the princely plea, "something must be done". What offended the government was the way the church, appointing itself as the conscience

of the nation, saw fit to adopt a particular underlying political and economic theory, seen by Conservatives as distinctly left of centre.

It demanded a massive increase in public spending as the first priority, damning the government for cutting rather than increasing the inner-city share of the national cake. It was an ideological conflict, and the government has manifestly not been won over.

Nevertheless, the post-election mood among many churchmen is surprisingly optimistic and pragmatic. If an alternative economic theory relying on private enterprise can genuinely lead to the regeneration of run-down urban areas, on the whole the church will go with it. The test, one inner-city expert said this week, was whether the government policy could reverse the acute social crisis in such areas, manifested by the emergence of an alienated, rebellious and lawless under-class of unemployed young people, many of whom are black. How that was done was much less important than that it was done, he said.

But there will be a minority of churchmen for whom success even at that level will not be enough. They are fundamentally opposed to capitalistic individualism, not because it does or does not work but because of the system of values it represents. These are indeed the "left-wing clergy" of popular Tory mythology, but they are not a majority. Most inner-city clergy will be delighted to welcome anything that helps with jobs and housing, regardless of political theory.

The biggest threat to better

church-government relations under the new Thatcher administration arises from the government's determination to sort out local government, in particular by taking powers away from left-wing Labour authorities.

There is bound to be a political battle between Town Hall and Whitehall, and the Church of England's sympathies are likely to be strongly with the former, not because it approves of the "loony left", but from attachment to the idea of local communities running their own affairs. (Left-wing councils would be sensible to play down their endemic anti-clericalism, for the churches could be important allies.)

Alarm bells are already ringing in the churches because of the government's intention to reduce the importance of local education authorities, with which church education authorities have a long-standing close relationship. The proposal to abolish rates for the financing of local government in favour of "the community charge" is also expected to come in for considerable criticism at the synod, mainly because of the likely effect on church charities.

And two proposals on housing, also due for debate, hardly fit the way the government's mind is working: one calls for a widening of the responsibilities of local authorities towards the homeless, and the other "urges Her Majesty's Government to increase the stock of low-cost rented accommodation" — which looks like a call for more council housing.

The government sees the aboli-

tion of rates and its assault on left-wing councils as two main prongs of its attack on inner-city problems, and churchmen are not going to like either of them. So there is ample scope for a further round of church-government quarrelling.

It would need some evidence that the new inner-city policies are succeeding for church suspicion of the government's intentions to die down; and this will take much longer than the passing of a bill to curtail the powers of local authorities. Meanwhile, "we are likely to get caught in the cross-fire", one church source predicted.

So it seems that four more years of such rumbling conflict is going to advance church-state relations further along the way to eventual disestablishment, a destiny for the Church of England which many churchmen now readily admit is ultimately inevitable.

As the controversy over the appointment of the Bishop of Birmingham showed, resentment of the prime ministerial role in the selection of church leaders has become fashionable among churchmen of all persuasions; and steadily, in all sorts of ways, the Church of England is gradually taking on the character of a distinct denomination rather than a national church.

It is said that the Bishop of Durham, David Jenkins, has it in mind to stir up this gently simmering pot sooner or later. Regardless of what 10 Downing Street might prefer, he is bound to pull the church and state further apart.

leaders is to rethink urgently their rejection of ethnic group rights, and particularly the demand for a white minority veto in a new non-racial constitution. The ANC says it will consider every person only as an individual, mainly because white-group rights have led to abuses, often serving as a cloak for white privilege.

But studies of this question elsewhere in the world warn us against dismissing the demands of ethnic groups as nothing but economic self-interest. More than 40 years ago, the Afrikaans poet and essayist, N.P. van Wyk Louw, remarked that if Afrikaners became a vulnerable minority they would become "as helpless as the Jews were in Germany".

An overwhelming majority of Afrikaners will resist the defeat and demise of Afrikanerdom with all their might, even if it means leaving a scorched earth behind them. The only possible peaceful solution will be "bi-communalism", one, which would not allow either nationalist faction to prevail at the cost of the other.

The author, professor of political studies at Cape Town University, is attending the Institute for a Democratic Alternative in South Africa conference in Dakar.

Ronald Butt

## Mavericks and the mandate

Loyalty is an elusive quality in politicians. They are bound together by a web of shared opinion and interest, and united for the purpose of common action. But for each one of them there is also something personal at stake: place, power and prospects, to which may be added a vested interest in the justification of adopted political positions. Loyalty to colleagues can be fragile, and when politicians fall out over one issue this tends to extend to many. The loss of power, or of power as great a tendency to corrupt as power itself.

Conventions used to be a guide on such matters but they are much changed these days, especially in the Conservative Party. Not long ago Tory politicians were restrained by a much greater degree of shared social background than they have today. Some of them actually met in houses at weekends, or in their clubs. Now they are a party of individuals, all more or less going their own ways, and unconstrained by loyalty by any common perception of what is and is not acceptable.

One result of this has been the remarkable amount of feuding within the government and the party since Mrs Thatcher became prime minister. It arose initially because she became leader at the head of a victorious faction which ousted from power the previous faction led by Mr Edward Heath. The ousted faction had failed and Mrs Thatcher had been elected to change course.

Since the existing hierarchy at the time was wedded to the old politics, she either had to live with it or make a fairly clean sweep. Sensibly, she decided to live with it. Had she not done so she would have created a Tory opposition on her own backbenches. Her first cabinet, therefore, consisted largely of people left over from the previous reign.

With a few judicious changes, however, the balance was tilted in the direction of the new politics. Mrs Thatcher had one huge advantage: the old guard in the cabinet really had nothing to offer. They hankered after their prices and incomes policy and their neo-Keynesianism, but these had collapsed and Mrs Thatcher's election meant that the party wished for change. They had to go along with it.

Yet they continued to campaign for something like the old ways from inside the cabinet, waging their war outside in weekend speeches and trying to steer the minds of journalists in their direction. Some of them made some notable contributions to the new politics; Mr James Prior, for instance, to the build-up of trade union reform. But they lost no opportunity of letting it be known that they disapproved of the government's economic policies, and often of its social attitudes.

One by one they were dropped: Sir Ian Gilmour, Mr Sir John Stevas, Mr James Prior, Mr Francis Pym and the rest, and no sooner were they on the backbenches than most of them were

also on television denouncing the policies of the government for which they had lately accepted cabinet responsibility.

In the past, dissidents within a party generally left the government for a cause and then set up their camp. Nowadays, they tend not to resign but to campaign publicly from within the cabinet against policies for which they are supposed to have shared responsibility. When they are dropped, they mount a general attack on government policies and on their recent leader. It does not improve politics, since when a real issue for dissidence arises within the party it may well lack a leader who carries the conviction of being recognized as motivated wholly by the issue itself, as distinct from his personal history.

Mr John Biffen is the latest in a long line of ministers who made their dissidence persistently public, but (unlike Mr Heseltine) did not resign. Hardly had he been sacked than he gave an interview describing the present regime as "sort of Stalinist" and much else beside. He is one of nature's dissidents, a Powellite who had been against Mr Heath who evolved into a maverick against Mrs Thatcher. Some said that Mrs Thatcher should not drop him because he would be dangerous on the backbenches. On that basis a prime minister would base cabinet-making on fear of opposition rather than the ability of colleagues to work together on agreed policies. It would have been a bad reason for keeping Mr Biffen and was certainly not made necessary by every prime minister's need for a balanced cabinet.

The contemporary tendency to hang on in the cabinet, sniping at it, and only opening up the broadsheets after being sacked, detracts from the value of internal party opposition. The dissidents worth respect are those who resign on an issue and fight for it.

The critique of government exercised within its own party on big issues is invaluable in parliamentary politics. I suspect that the ungratified poll tax will be such an issue. It touches fundamentals in Tory thinking and the fact that it was in the manifesto is really beside the point. Nobody in the Tory party is questioning the decision to abandon the rating system, but the technicalities of what replaces it have to be argued out and tested in parliament and in the Tory party. They could not be so tested in the broad outside world, with so many details unclear, that was available for the manifesto.

There is nothing sacred in sticking to the letter of the mandate. Valuable though the mandate is in assisting public accountability, the member of parliament is a representative who must act in the last resort as he thinks right. If, as I think it may, the poll tax becomes an important question of principle in the Tory party, I hope it finds a leader who is clearly seen to be moved over-ridingly by the issue itself and not by ancient grievances.

however... Paul Jennings

## Fully coached in French

It is from the windows of a coach that you really get the feeling, at once exciting and frustrated, that with just a little more effort you could really get to know France, or any other country for that matter.

In your own car, having obediently followed the *Toutes Directions* sign over some wrongly-looking cobbles under high blank industrial walls to a sudden huge open island with geraniums surrounding a white stone composition of angels, a howitzer, *poilus* with bayonets, wreaths and fountains, you are far too busy finding out too late which of the five roads into suddenly open country go to Dijon, to notice anything at all.

But as we trundled up and down the long hill out of Rouen to our hotel, one of those new ones set among pine woods, we were able in a mere two days to build up enough hints of life in Normandy, let alone France, for a guidebook. They're pretty athletic to start with. Not only did we pass large modern buildings saying *Rouen Squash & Gym 3* (in neon after dark, and this was only a week or two ago, so they must have been at it till midnight or so); there were the *Jardins d'Olympe*, offering among other things a *caldarium* (which my *Latin* dictionary tells me to be a vapour-bath).

As you would expect in a civic focus of thrifty (and rich, my God, look, as Monet so often did, at their cathedral) peasants, there were lots of *caisses de d'pargne* (savings banks), not to mention something called *Conseil-devis livraisons*, which as far as I can see means Delivery of Counsel Chats or Estimates; a kind of citizens' advice bureau, perhaps.

*Bar du Parking. Copieurs Minolta. Allo Pares-Brises.* If you passed the equivalent of any of these things on the same sort of road out of, say, Ipswich, it certainly wouldn't say anything like *Hello! Windscreens!* Nor would you find, back at your hotel, a signpost in the grounds directing you not only to the Swimming Pool, the Restaurant, the Tennis, but also to the *Parcours de Reflexion*, the Path of Reflection, a quasi-Hindu reminder under the

whispering pines, within faint earshot of the drumming traffic of life, that there is a touch of the mystic in the most athletic tennis player or greediest gourmand.

Not only this, but we had ample time for further hints in the pages of *Paris Normandie* (*Rouen et Agglomération* edition). Never mind the news (gendarmes arresting one of a gang of malefactors, *un stock de jeans*, a dustman was burnt by *une projection d'acide*), an amazing range of cultural activities, from the *Photo-Club Rouennais* "diaporama-reportage" by a member who cycled 18,000 kilometres through Asia to cinemas showing everything from *Crocodile Dundee* to *deux grands films pornographiques*.

Most intriguing of all, every day of the week some school had an open programme of *dance, jeu et débrouillardise*. We all knew about games and dances, but what was *débrouillardise*? My hazy notion of "de-fogging" wasn't far out. *débrouillard*, Harrop says, is a "resourceful, clear-headed fellow". But classes? I rang up a French friend. "Ah, yes," she said, "Système D. It is, well, very French. I can't explain. Say, I lose my key, I can't get in the 'ouse. But with *débrouillardise*..."

"It sounds like a mixture of *Jeux Sans Frontières* and *Scrabble*," I said.

"Well, yes. It could also be, well, a cheeky way. It is very French. I mean, this is how they got to the world rugby finals, and why everybody has a Citroën? Don't we need it, too? Ah, but the same paper, after our Verdi *Requiem*, with Frühbeck de Burgos again after years, said the Philharmonia brass was *éclatant*, the woodwind sublime, the *Dies Irae* was *michangeleque*, the *chevres admirables* (us) "malleable and crying out with lust".

They gave us a standing ovation, 1,200 of them in a huge 17th-century chapel, there were seven recalls. There was a champagne reception. Out on Monday, concert Tuesday, back Wednesday. We were all pretty *débrouillard* on the coach back. I can tell you. Material for reflection for years.





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## LABOUR VOTERS

And so to Mr Livingstone's maiden speech and the shadow cabinet elections; two of the most eagerly awaited developments in the Labour Party since the general election. But why, it may well be asked?

After all, here is an Opposition which, after eight years of allegedly unaring government by a Prime Minister who does not noticeably court popularity, and with "three million unemployed", still contrived to lose an election by 100 seats. Furthermore, the party's philosophy about the role of the individual proved unacceptable to a majority of the very individuals at whom its appeal had traditionally been directed. Whereupon, the party's leaders — once the election was safely over — announced in effect that, on reflection, perhaps they were wrong about that philosophy after all. Why should developments in such a body be eagerly awaited by anyone?

The answer is that, poor thing though it may be at the moment, the Labour Party is the only Opposition the country has got. Politics is no more predictable than most human activity. If one extrapolates from the present, a Labour Government is unlikely in the foreseeable future. But what of the unforeseeable future? Who knows what disasters or embarrassments time is storing up for the Conservative Party? In which case, the main Opposition will be the main beneficiary.

The shadow cabinet elections and Mr Livingstone's maiden speech were the apotheosis of, respectively, the Kinnockian soft left and of Mr Livingstone. The shadow cabinet results show that the soft left is now the mainstream of the party. The Tribune Group, the extremists of previous decades, are now the party Establishment. That is the significance of the various obscure Dobsons and Richardsons voted to party eminence yesterday.

Mr Bryan Gould goes to the top of the poll. He is the sort of fluent, plausible figure who flourishes under most regimes. As it was, he threw in his lot with Mr Kinnock. For his qualities, he has been rewarded. He supplies the impression of knowledge and skill sometimes lacking in his leader. That is not to downgrade Mr Gould. Politics needs such safe pairs of

hands. He is a born professional politician whose natural response to the election defeat was to give the impression that he would happily jettison the party's basic philosophy in order to avoid a repetition.

Politics, however, needs even more the high-minded, incautious, sometimes self-destructive people so unlike Mr Gould. Such a figure was one of those who were voted off the shadow cabinet yesterday: Mr Peter Shore. He was — still is — not a party hack, but his own man. Having been dismissed in his youth as the poodle of Mr Harold Wilson, whose protégé he was, he turned himself into one of the orators and independent spirits of the House. Agree with him or not, he was true to the anti-Common Market cause in and out of party fashion, and was equally consistent about Britain's need to possess her own nuclear weapons. His defeat yesterday is a symbol of what is required to survive in today's Labour Party.

The events of the last 48 hours show that, in the new Parliamentary Labour Party, there is not much to the right of the old extremists of the soft left, and not much in between them and the new extremists represented by Mr Livingstone. His maiden speech was tailored to those often rootless and disturbed souls who derive pleasure from the suggestion that a much-admired winner of the George Cross was in fact a murderer, and who like to hear the standard IRA line that Ulster Protestant atrocities tend to be the work of the British security services.

There are a lot of such people in the local Labour Parties. But, in using his maiden speech to pandering to them, Mr Livingstone made the first of what will be many miscalculations about Parliament. For they are not yet a majority in the Parliamentary Labour Party or in the broad trade union movement which sustains it. The soft left is what it sounds — soft, not wicked. It should be easier from now on for Mr Kinnock to see off Mr Livingstone — the one great consolation of these latest 48 hours in the troubled history of the Labour Party.

## FREEMASONRY AND THE CHURCH

The forms and rituals of the Craft of Freemasonry, taken literally to the exclusion of everything else, could just about constitute an entire system of religious belief. They contain both conventional suggestions of what a man must do to be saved and propositions concerning the name and nature of the Deity.

It would, nevertheless, be a thin religion, devoid of theology, spirituality, and a tradition of scriptural exegesis; though it would be rich in doctrinal absurdities. Those who believed and practised it as a self-sufficient faith would soon find themselves wanting something more intellectually serious and spiritually deeper. They would be drawn steadily to the conclusion, already explicit and implicit in the observances of masonry, that this was not a proper faith at all but more a fancy or frivolity — even a parody — played by people who kept the more genuinely religious side of themselves apart from it.

The religious allusions contained in masonry are to be taken no more literally or soberly than was the penalty laid down for those who broke its secrets: ritual throat cutting. No less a person than the secretary of the Grand Lodge of England has recently described the point of the ritualism of masonry as "fun" — though a rather grim kind of fun, perhaps, in the light of such oaths and curses. He might as well have called it a schoolboy game played by adults.

It suggests a fundamental problem of cross purposes, therefore, that a working party officially acting for the General Synod of the Church of England has taken it all with deadly seriousness, solemnly examining the wording of the ceremonies and even the inscriptions on objects in masonic temples for evidence of heresy or blasphemy. They were bound to find nothing of particular interest.

## POLITICAL ECONOMICS IN JAPAN

When the Japanese Prime Minister, Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, addressed the extraordinary session of the Diet this week, he pleaded for prompt action to secure the passage of a supplementary budget and implement the first stage of his controversial tax reform. Mr Nakasone knows that Japan faces what could be one of the most difficult periods in its post-war history. He also knows that the measures are a vital component of the economic package which, he believes, holds out the best prospect of forestalling retaliation against Japan's huge trade surpluses.

But behind his words lay a deeper anxiety. As Japan's external problems continue to multiply, the world's most successful economy appears to be heading for a period of political paralysis. Even though Mr Nakasone has only four months of his extended period in office still to run, there is still no obvious successor for the premiership.

Traditionally, there has never been much foreign interest in changes of leadership in Japan. But now that Japan has overtaken the Soviet Union to become the second largest economy in the world, the attitudes and policies of Mr Nakasone's successor are likely to have a profound influence on the rest of the world.

For all his faults, Mr Nakasone had risen to the challenge of advocating the unpalatable economic reforms needed to transform Japan into a Western-style consumer, thereby helping to neutralize its malign effect as a super-producer. In the process he secured for himself a reputation as a statesman of international standing.

In Japan, power is diffused among a variety of competing bureaucracies, all of whom resist

attempts by politicians to encroach on their territory. The result is that there is no single person at the top with the authority to make and enforce unpopular political decisions — a fact to which western leaders, who continually demand concessions from Japan, often appear oblivious.

The struggle for the succession has now begun in earnest. When Mr Nakasone steps down in October, as he is expected to do, these problems are likely to become more acute — even if the Liberal Democratic Party does not tear itself apart trying to decide who will replace him. The new leader will not have the benefit of his predecessor's international reputation to help him smooth over the periodic flare-ups in relations with its trading partners, which now occur with monotonous regularity. Nor will he, at least initially, be able to advance his policies over the heads of the bureaucrats through direct popular appeals as Mr Nakasone was able to do. The potential for a serious breakdown in foreign relations will thus be all the greater — with disastrous consequences for all concerned.

In the short term, it is imperative that the Diet pass both the supplementary budget and the tax reform proposals as soon as possible, if only to show that Japan is willing to meet its foreign critics half-way. Mr Nakasone seems more than content to shoulder the odium that these policies entail. But it is equally imperative that Japan's trading partners make more of an effort to understand the limitations of the Japanese political system and offer far greater support to the reformers than they have done hitherto. Unless they do so, the long-term prospects for substantive change are remote.

It can have no interest in giving offence to the Church of England, and therefore no interest in retaining words in its rituals and props which Anglican theologians, even if pedantically, find irreverent. Should it refuse, however, the church would have cause to question the sincerity of the injured innocence which has come forth from the Grand Lodge so far. Before the synod takes the matter any further, therefore, the Craft's professed goodwill towards religion should be tested by an invitation to negotiate.

If the General Synod is really concerned that committed church membership and masonic ritual are really incompatible, it should make a sincere overture to the leaders of masonry to discuss the theological critique the working party has prepared. The Grand Lodge would be obliged to listen — and if Freemasonry does not claim to be a religion, it should have no great problem in responding, for the particular words used in its ceremonies have, by its own admission, no special religious meaning.

What stands out most from the report of the working party, which is due to be debated by the General Synod next week, is how lightly it dismisses the insistence by the spokesmen of masonry that their ceremonies (or inscriptions) carry no weight as doctrinal statements or theological beliefs. It would have been a telling point to make that this fact was not sufficiently well known to ordinary masons, who might therefore have been misled into taking their rituals a little too seriously.

Currently, good medical practice demands reasonable blood and body fluid precautions on all patients, irrespective of what is known regarding the serological status for anti-HIV (presence of antibodies).

## Doctors' and patients' Aids rights

From the President of the Hospital Consultants and Specialists Association

Sir, Your leading article of today (July 3) is welcome, but does not ask why doctors should deal with Aids in a manner totally different to any other disease.

What are the arguments for this unique exception? We are told that as Aids is fatal the patient should be counselled about the implications of a positive test before it is done. But we frequently test for the possibility of many fatal (and even horrible) conditions.

It would be intolerable if we had to burden our patients with the spectre of them all before ever carrying out an investigation to eliminate them. That would be taking the doctrine of "informed consent" to cruel lengths. People come to their doctor (for one reason) because we do not scare the wits out of them every time we do a test. Yet it is advocated with Aids.

We test for other transmissible diseases (sexual and otherwise) so that we can trace contacts and protect partners or the public. Yet Aids is to be different. Admittedly, conversion to HIV positive may take up to three months, so that false negatives may occur. So they may with many other diseases (gonorrhoea included). False negatives are common and we are used to allowing for them.

However, the most fundamental objection to the present official guidelines is that they deprive the doctor of clinical judgement and clinical initiative. I find it incomprehensible that the leaders of the British Medical Association should now wish to persuade their membership that, so far as Aids is concerned, they are not to be trusted to act with compassion, sensitivity and wisdom, and that Aids is so different that they must not exercise their professional discretion. Clearly, the membership remain as unconvinced as I do. I congratulate them.

Yours faithfully,  
EDGAR PRICE (President, Hospital Consultants and Specialists Association),  
The Old Rectory,  
Stirchwood, York.  
July 3.

From Miss E. A. Karn and Mr Robert J. Pratt

Sir, We strongly condemn the BMA conference decision, taken on July 2, to allow physicians to test their patients for the presence of antibodies to HIV (the screening test which indicates infection with the Aids virus) without their consent.

Currently, good medical practice demands reasonable blood and body fluid precautions on all patients, irrespective of what is known regarding the serological status for anti-HIV (presence of antibodies).

## 'Hidden coal tax'

From the Director of the Electricity Consumers' Council

Sir, Mr Cecil Parkinson, Secretary of State for Energy, has maintained that private ownership is better for consumers than State control. Indeed, he is right to imply criticism of the State's handling of the electricity supply industry (ESI).

Not only have successive governments demanded the repayment of debt at a level which would be tolerated by no commercial company, but they have also demanded that electricity consumers pay a hidden subsidy to the British coal industry. CEBG figures indicate that this is now £750 million per annum. Both factors make electricity under State control far more expensive than it need be.

It is unlikely that private generators will pay a penny more for coal than they must and it seems self-evident that the issue of the coal tax must be openly addressed before any move can be made to pass the ESI into private hands. As and when that does occur the

## Somali denial

From the Ambassador of the Somali Democratic Republic

Sir, The article of Paul Valley and Tony Sarntag (July 2) deals with a letter purporting to carry the signature of General Mohamed Saad Morgan, commander of the military region based in Hargeisa, and the famine and border tension in Somalia.

This letter has been circulating in Europe for the last three months and has become the only strong piece of information available for disident groups. It is unthinkable that such a letter has been issued by a Somali Government organ, for the Government's approach to security problems can be assessed by general rather than strictly tribal criteria, as the writers suggest.

The SNM (Somali National Movement) does not constitute any threat to the Somali Government and there is no reason to mount an operation of the kind described, which would be, in any case, unjustifiable on military and moral grounds. The words "scorched earth" and "obliteration" are arbitrary. The Somali Government will determinedly deal with any breach of law and security, but will not resort to a measure such as obliteration and destruction just to counter these problems.

I categorically deny the existence of the letter attributed to General Morgan. It is a document put up by disident groups residing in Europe to win sympathy for a lost cause.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Doctors' and patients' Aids rights

It seems from this decision that physicians may not be following current practice advice, which would protect them from HIV acquisition in a health-care setting, that is, routine blood and body fluid precautions in all clinical settings. Using these precautions only for those people who are found to be antibody positive will produce a false sense of security amongst health-care workers as a negative test does not necessarily imply lack of infectivity.

We appreciate our medical colleagues' concern for our health and safety but our skills and knowledge as nurses are sufficient to protect us from this virus. We deplore this decision, taken by the BMA, as it is in contravention of basic human rights and may be counterproductive in the trust the patient may have in his/her doctor.

Yours sincerely,  
EVANGELINE KARN,  
R. J. PRATT,  
Charing Cross Hospital (Fulham),  
Department of Continuing Education,  
Charing Cross School of Nursing,  
Claybrook Road, W6.

From Dr A. M. Nussey  
Sir, The leadership of the BMA has come out strongly against doctors exercising their clinical judgement in doing a test for HIV infection without prior consent of patients. If there is any logic in their stance, tests for syphilis, which have been widespread for the best part of this century, should have come under the same interdiction.

They should not forget, however, that failure to carry out such tests, in many instances such as pregnancy, routinely, could be regarded as serious neglect. Doctors have to be trusted to use available investigative facilities and be responsible for how they use the results.

Yours faithfully,  
A. M. NUSSEY,  
Heron Close,  
46 Meadow Hill Road,  
Birmingham, West Midlands.  
July 3.

From Dr Robert Hancock

Sir, With respect, your leading article concerning Aids has missed the fundamental problem debated at the BMA annual meeting in Bristol.

This problem was clearly identified on page 3 (July 3), where Dr Lauren Allan, an anaesthetist at Northwick Park Hospital, west London, said doctors had rights equal to patients. This statement is fundamentally wrong for the medical profession. Patients' rights must always be put before those of the doctors. Patients have a fundamental right to be told beforehand about Aids testing.

Yours faithfully,  
ROBERT HANCOCK,  
138 Pavilion Road, SW1.  
July 3.

### Falkland sovereignty

From the Director of Christian Action

Sir, Sir Rex Hunt suggests (July 2) that the way "the Shah resolved the Iranian claim to Bahrain... is a fairer comparison with the Falklands situation than the Aland Islands solution" and asks Señor Alfonso, "as a firm believer in democracy", publicly to state that he is now "prepared to recognise the democratic right of the present inhabitants of the Falkland Islands to have the government of their choice".

But the very suggestion that Britain has always unequivocally believed in allowing its islands' citizens to have "the government of their choice", is what people like Señor Alfonso know to be utter hypocrisy. Compare Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean as recently as 1966. Its people were evacuated and transported to Mauritius, where they were left to live — and die — in the slums of Port Louis. The people are not allowed to return — either to live or to visit.

"Government of their choice"! Yours sincerely,  
ERIC JAMES, Director,  
Christian Action,  
St Peter's House,  
308 Kennington Lane, SE11.  
July 2.

### Stumped

From Dr John Hunter

Sir, In spite of possessing a good collection of sharp knives, razor blades and pencil sharpeners, I find that whenever my wife asks me to sharpen her eyebrow pencil I return with a mere stump, leaving behind a heap of shavings and broken points.

The difficulty arises as a result of the contrast between the relative hardness of the wood and the softness of the core, which becomes even softer in summer but very brittle in winter. A less wasteful product must be possible. Yours truly,  
JOHN HUNTER,  
Jacaranda, The Street,  
Frampton on Severn,  
Gloucestershire.  
July 1.

### Pinpoint extremes

From Dom Aldhelm Cameron-Brown, OSB

Sir, Some letters and documents nowadays look as if they had been printed with thousands of tiny acupuncture needles. Am I alone in finding this print painful to the eyes?

Yours faithfully,  
ALDHELM CAMERON-BROWN,  
BROWN,  
Prinkash Abbey,  
Cr.:ham, Gloucester.  
July 2.

### Letting Scotland have a say

From Mr Michael Upton

Sir, Devolution, we are told, is not an issue. Yet today (July 2) in your columns the former member for Edinburgh South argues vigorously against it — unlike some fallen Scottish Conservative MPs, not to mention sitting ones.

Mr Ancram has two arguments to which he asks for answers. First, he wants to know why Scotland's "necessarily smaller" group of post-devolution MPs should be allowed to vote on English/Welsh matters at Westminster when Scottish domestic affairs are decided by a Scottish Assembly.

The answer is that if England and Wales insist upon this disability for themselves by rejecting English/Welsh devolution and the concomitant legislative efficiency, then they can justify this self-imposition by reflecting that, since a Scottish policy decision will rarely if ever affect England/Wales, whereas an English policy decision will always have an enormous knock-on effect north of the border, even if the Scottish department of government prefers a different emphasis, it would not be unjust to retain some Scottish input at Westminster into southern decisions which are to some extent island-wide.

Moreover, the continuing say of English and Welsh MPs on Scottish affairs would not take this form alone, but would be more obvious in the residual control of Scottish domestic finance. Westminster would be bound to retain, i.e., over UK Government grants for which Scottish persons and the Edinburgh administration were eligible and, importantly, in a form analogous to the present rate-capping powers.

Second, Mr Ancram suggests that an Assembly with tax-raising powers would necessarily mean higher basic taxes for Scotland. I cannot speak for the Labour Party, whose particular plan he criticizes, but an Assembly does not have to be a Trojan horse for expanding the frontiers of the State. Let the Treasury raise Scotland's contribution to central UK expenses, such as defence, while the assembly raises the remaining taxes for Scottish domestic expenses, and the Scottish legislators could vote to raise or to lower taxes as against present rates according to their constituents' preferences.

A Scottish Assembly would find itself required to act responsibly. If it has tax-raising powers for whose use it must answer to the Scottish voter then it will be more, not less, likely to be responsible. The consequences of antagonizing the English voter would also necessarily be a healthy force towards keeping it on the straight and narrow.

Responsibility is the key reason why Scotland's political health requires that if, as now, decisions

are taken on a Scottish basis, then they should be taken on a democratic Scottish basis. The present half-way house of the Scottish office must be replaced by devolution, or else by assimilation. I should have thought that this theme of responsibility would have appealed to Mr Ancram and the Prime Minister.

Yours faithfully,  
MICHAEL UPTON,  
59 Bellwood Road,  
Milton Bridge,  
Midlothian,  
July 2.

From Mr William Flenley  
Sir, Michael Ancram argues that Labour should oppose Scottish devolution. The reason is that if a directly-elected Assembly with power over domestic issues were established at Edinburgh, then there could be no justification for Scottish MPs voting at Westminster on the equivalent issue in England. Hence it would be much harder for a future Labour government to legislate on such issues for England.

If this argument is correct, then we should expect to see English Conservatives rallying to the standard of Scottish devolution. For devolution would be a giant step towards the Prime Minister's aim of defeating Labour forever. After all, as she is reputed to have said to a senior Scottish Conservative, "I'm an English nationalist, and don't you forget it".

Yours faithfully,  
W. D. W. FLENLEY,  
Exeter House,  
239 Iliff Road,  
Oxford.  
July 2.

## ON THIS DAY

JULY 9 1924

A. B. Walkley, The Times drama critic, had already fully noticed St Joan when it opened in March of the same year, praising it as Shaw's finest play, although regretting the epilogue. The appearance of a new preface presented him with an opportunity for another tilt at so controversial a figure

## SUPERBITY.

### THE PREFACE TO "SAINT JOAN".

No doubt we are all the better for being chastened. No doubt it is just as well that we should have some persistent monitor at hand, to tell us what fools we are, and what a silly world it is, and, in particular, what pernicious tales those doctors are with their pig-headed belief in the virtues of vaccination. Such a monitor is seldom lacking, because the acolite temperament and otherwise-mindedness are, after all, human and entitled to their place in the sun, and, when backed by powerful intellect, may even be sure of a front page. A century ago he was called William Cobbett; then he changed his name to Thomas Carlyle, and, alternatively, John Ruskin; in our time he has become George Bernard Shaw. I conjecture that Mr. Shaw will go down in history as the most potent of the lot, because the most ostensibly reasonable, because he is careful never to put forward his prejudices as mere personal likes and dislikes but as conclusions to which we must all be drawn by what is the mode to call remorseless logic. There is never the slightest loss in Mr. Shaw of mingling of intellectual doubt, of that humility which is forced on most students by the clearer perception of the inevitable limitation to their own knowledge of the cosmos. In his new preface to *Saint Joan*, what pernicious tales those doctors are with their pig-headed belief in the virtues of vaccination. Such a monitor is seldom lacking, because the acolite temperament and otherwise-mindedness are, after all, human and entitled to their place in the sun, and, when backed by powerful intellect, may even be sure of a front page. 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## COURT AND SOCIAL

### COURT CIRCULAR

**BUCKINGHAM PALACE**  
July 8: His Excellency Monsieur Abdoulaye Lamana was received in audience by The Queen and presented the Letters of Recall of his predecessor and his own Letters of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Chad to the Court of His Majesty.

His Excellency was accompanied by the following member of the Embassy who had the honour of being presented to Her Majesty: Monsieur Zoghbi Mahamat Warou (First Counsellor).

Madame Lamana had the honour of being received by Her Majesty.

Sir Patrick Wright (Permanent Under Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs), who had the honour of being received by The Queen was present, and the Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting were in attendance.

Admiral Sir Nicholas Hunt had the honour of being received by The Queen upon relinquishing his appointment as Commander-in-Chief Fleet.

Mr M E Pike was received in audience by The Queen and kissed hands upon his appointment as British High Commissioner to the Republic of Singapore.

Mrs Pike had the honour of being received by Her Majesty.

Mr John Haslam had the honour of being received by The Queen when Her Majesty invested him with the insignia of a Lieutenant of the Royal Victorian Order.

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh gave an Afternoon Party in the Garden of Buckingham Palace.

Prince and Princess Michael of Kent were present. Her Majesty's Body Guard of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms and The Queen's Body Guard of the Yeoman of the Guard were on duty.

The Band of The Blues and Royals and The Royal Army Ordnance Corps Staff Band played Selections of Music during the afternoon.

The Right Hon Margaret Thatcher, MP (Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury) had an audience with The Queen this evening.

The Prince Edward, Chairman of The Duke of Edinburgh's Award International Project '87, this evening at

tended a Wine Tasting at Guildhall.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sean O'Dwyer was in attendance. The Princess Royal, President of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, visited the Royal Show (Honorary Director, Mr C Ferens) at the National Agricultural Centre, Stoneleigh today.

Her Royal Highness was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Warwickshire (Mr Charles Smith-Ryland, Chairman of Council, Royal Agricultural Society of England) and the Deputy President of the Society (Miss H Harris).

Mrs Malcolm Wallace was in attendance.

**KENSINGTON PALACE**  
July 8: The Prince of Wales, President, Business in the Community, this evening attended a Reception given by His Excellency the Japanese Ambassador at 23 Kensington Palace Gardens, W8.

Sir John Riddell, Bt and the Hon Rupert Fairfax were in attendance.

The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon today visited developments undertaken by the London Docklands Development Corporation.

Mrs Jane Stevens was in attendance.

Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, as Patron of the Cheltenham International Festival of Music, was present this morning at a concert at the Pitville Pump Room, Cheltenham.

Her Royal Highness, attended by Mrs Michael Harvey, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

**ST JAMES'S PALACE**  
July 8: The Duchess of Kent today visited Her Majesty's Prison Long Artin, Evesham, Worcestershire.

Her Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Miss Sarah Partridge.

**THATCHED HOUSE LODGE RICHMOND PARK**  
July 8: Princess Alexandra, Chancellor, today presided at a concert for the Council of the University of Lancaster.

Lady Mary Mumford was in attendance.

The Duke of Gloucester, President of the British Consultants Bureau, will visit Hong Kong in October. At the invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of China, His Royal Highness will also visit Shenzhen and Shajiao in Guangdong Province.

**BIRTHDAYS today**  
Commander Sir Peter Agnew, former MP for South Worcestershire, 87; Mr Peter Balfour, chairman, Charterhouse, 66; Sir Philip Bridges, former Chief of the Gambia, 65; Miss Barbara Cartland, authoress, 96; Mr Richard Demarco, watercolourist, 57; Sir George Edwards, OM, former chairman, BAC, 79; Mr Eric Halliday, the Mayor of Kensington and Chelsea, 87; Mr Edward Heath, MP, 71; Mr David Hockney, artist, 50; Sir Lionel Lamb, diplomat, 87; Lord Lovat, 76; Mr Ian Mikardo, former MP, 79; Captain Sir Stuart Paton, ADC to King George VI, 87; Professor A Vervan Stephens, aeronautical engineer, 79; Air Marshal Sir John Sutton, 55; Sir Denis Truscott, former Lord Mayor of London, 79; Mr Justice Tucker, 57; General J.H. Wallis, former international leader, Salvation Army, 69; Mr Michael Williams, actor, 52.

**Anniversaries**  
BIRTHS: Ann Radcliffe, novelist, London, 1764; Henry Hallam, historian, Windsor, 1777; Antonio Respighi, composer, Bologna, Italy, 1879.

DEATHS: Stephen Lang, Archbishop of Canterbury 1207-28; Shindon, Sussex, 1228; Edmund Burke, Beaconsfield, Bucks, 1797; Washington Allston, painter, Cambridgeport, Massachusetts, 1843; Zachary Taylor, 12th president of the USA 1849-50; Washington, 1850; King Gillette, inventor of the safety razor, Los Angeles, 1932.

**King's College, Taunton**  
The Chapter of the Western Division of the Woodard Corporation announce the appointment of Mr Simon Funnell, currently Housemaster at St Andrew's School, as Headmaster of King's College, Taunton, with effect from the Michaelmas Term 1988. He will succeed Mr James Batten who will be retiring after 19 years.

**Service Dinner**  
T.A.V.R.A. for Greater London Colonel G.S.P. Carden presided at a dinner of the Territorial Auxiliary and Volunteer Reserve Association for Greater London held last night at the Duke of York's Headquarters. The Mayor of Kensington and Chelsea, General Sir Hugh Beach and Sir Ronald Dearing were among those present.

**Dinners**  
Association of Clinical Pathologists  
Mr Anthony Newton, Minister for Health, and Professor Barbara Clayton, President of the Royal College of Pathologists, were the guests at a dinner given by the Association of Clinical Pathologists at the Saville Club last night. Dr H.B. Goodall, president, presided.

**British Association of Urological Surgeons**  
Professor G.D. Chisholm was in the chair at the annual dinner of the British Association of Urological Surgeons held at Hope-town House on Thursday, July 2, 1987. The St Peter's Medal was awarded to Professor Giles Bridley after a citation by Mr W. Keith Yeates. Other guests included Mr McNeil, A.P.R.C.S.E. and Mrs McNeil, Mr and Mrs A.W. Currie and Mr and Mrs I. Capperud.

**Coningsby Club**  
Mr John Biffen, MP, was the guest of honour at the annual dinner of the Coningsby Club held yesterday at the Carlton Club. Mr Stephen Massey presided.

**St George Dining Club**  
Sir Rhodes Boyson, MP, accompanied by Lady Boyson, was the principal guest at a dinner given by the St George Dining Club last night at St Stephen's Constitutional Club. Mrs Robert Brum, President of the Chipping Barnet Conservative Association, presided and Mr Sydney Chapman was among those present.

## Forthcoming marriages

Mr D.R.L. Cleave and Miss C.E.S. Nolan  
The engagement is announced between David Richard Langley, son of Mr and Mrs Alan Cleave, of Combe Bank Farm House, Sandridge, Kent, and Clare Elizabeth Nolan, youngest daughter of Sir Michael and Lady Nolan, of Tamers, Brasted, Kent.

Mr S.G.G. Aiano and Miss F.J.A. Miller  
The engagement is announced and the marriage will shortly take place, between Stephen Aiano, of Adderbury, and Philippa Miller, of Bloxham, Oxfordshire.

Mr C.C.N. Bridge and Mrs R. Kay  
The engagement is announced between Christopher, younger son of Major and Mrs A.V.N. Bridge, of Milford-on-Sea, Hampshire, and Rosemary, eldest daughter of Dr and Mrs A.B. Pollard, of Nayland, Colchester, Essex.

Mr P.N. Cents and Miss A.C.L. Farmer  
The engagement is announced between Paul, son of Mr R. Coats, of Salisbury, and Mrs J. Briggs, of Shrewton, Salisbury, and daughter of Mr and Mrs C.R.S. Farmer, of Market Lavington, Devizes, Wiltshire.

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Dr D.G.L. Kruckek and Dr S.M. Lene  
The engagement is announced between Donald, only son of the late Mr F.M. Kruckek, RIBA, and of Mrs J.M.B.H. Kruckek, of Falkirk, Scotland, and Sarah, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs B.B. Lene, of Ridgeway Green, Buckinghamshire.

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# The painless way forward

The history of the Association of Anaesthetists, now moving into new premises in London, is traced by Pat Blair



The official opening of 9 Bedford Square by its new royal patron Princess Margaret today marks the start of an era for the Association of Anaesthetists, which is set for fresh horizons with the move to its newly acquired headquarters in this splendid Georgian town house in central London.

The development reflects the growth in status of the profession, which at the inception of the National Health Service in 1948 had only 600 consultant anaesthetists today there are 2,500. Most are members of the association, which has a total membership of 5,500, including 1,000 overseas.

It is generally accepted that the two greatest contributions to medicine in the 20th century have been advances in anaesthetics and the discovery of penicillin.

The introduction of anaesthetic substances that could be inhaled — demonstrated by William Morton using ether, in Massachusetts in 1846 — also helped to raise the surgical profession in the public's esteem.

Much of today's surgical progress, including coronary bypass, neuro-surgery and transplants, has been made possible through developments in anaesthesia.

Many of the early practitioners in anaesthetics were surgeons by training. The close links between the specialties are reflected in the fact that since 1943 practitioners in both areas of

medicine have been members of the same medical college, the Royal College of Surgeons, within which anaesthetists have their own faculty.

The association's role is to promote and encourage other bodies to further the specialty's academic and clinical advance and the welfare of the anaesthetist. It has no statutory powers but since its birth in 1932 there has been no major development in anaesthesia in Britain or Ireland that has not been initiated or promoted under its auspices.

The association is about to found the Magill Medal for anaesthesia innovation, named after Sir Ivan Magill, whose pioneering work is recognized as fundamental to the establishment of modern anaesthetic practice. During the First World War Magill developed endotracheal anaesthesia, using a tube inserted in the windpipe to allow surgeons to work on the patient's face. He also pioneered the basis of chest anaesthesia, opening the way to developments in thoracic surgery. He died last year aged 98.

The first award of the medal, for outstanding innovation, is likely next year.

Anaesthesia achieved its first chair in 1937, the Nuffield chair in Oxford, was held by Sir Robert Macintosh. At the age of 89 he still attends meetings of the association's council, and was Europe's first professor of anaesthetics. Indeed, it was only the second chair to be established in the world, the first being in the United States.

"That was the start of academic anaesthesia and the development of it as an academic subject," says Professor Michael Rosen, of the University College of Medicine, Cardiff, who is president of the association. Most universities now have a chair in anaesthesia, with a few notable exceptions, such as Cambridge.

Important developments in anaesthesia took place during World War II. One was the need for anaesthetists in the armed forces. Another was the introduction of the NHS, which required specialists: anaesthetists were one group.

A step forward came with the introduction of powerful new drugs, such as muscle relaxants, making it possible to use lighter, and safer, anaesthesia. That allowed longer and more complicated surgery.

"It became obvious that we could manage patients and improve their condition during surgery," Professor Rosen says, "but we would often find that they would perish in the wards afterwards." That led to the anaesthetist moving to post-operative recovery rooms, and on to intensive care.

A practical illustration was demonstrated during a polio outbreak in Copenhagen in 1952. Physicians discovered that if they could ventilate patients — keep them breathing — many would be alive when the illness had burnt itself out. There was a similar breakthrough in Oxford in the treatment of infantile tetanus.

Although most intensive care units (ICUs) in Britain are run by consultant anaesthetists, both Professor Rosen and Dr Jean Lumley, who heads the ICU at Hammersmith Hospital, west London, emphasized that they require the expertise of many disciplines.

Professor Rosen, who is regarded as the doyen of anaesthesia in childbirth, pointed out that newly born



babies with breathing difficulties would come under paediatricians' care, whereas for older children it would probably be the anaesthetist and the paediatrician.

"It doesn't really matter who runs the unit," says Dr Lumley, "as long as they are knowledgeable and they get the experts involved." Physicians or surgeons had not had the same training opportunities although that was changing.

"At the moment there is a joint working party between the college of physicians, the college of surgeons and the anaesthetists through the board of faculty," she says. "There are some pilot training programmes being looked at to train physicians and surgeons more officially in the specialty to get more of them into it, if they want to."

The association's concern with raising standards of practice has led it to review such areas as deaths in anaesthesia, on which it carried out a confidential inquiry in 1981.

Jointly with the Association of Surgeons the anaesthetists are now completing a major confidential survey of deaths during surgery and anaesthesia to see what lessons can be learned there.

## Doctors from abroad trained

The association also has a representative on committees dealing with standards for equipment — the British Standards Institute and the International Standards Institution. Those committees set



1846: Ether is used for the first time in dental surgery, top left, from an exhibition called No Laughing Matter at the Wellcome Institute. A 1932 version of Magill's endotracheal apparatus, left, is shown off by Professor Michael Rosen. Above: modern anaesthetics in surgery at St Mark's Hospital, London

safety standards for such equipment as anaesthetic machines, lung ventilating equipment.

With the same purpose of safety, anaesthetists were the first professional medical group to operate a scheme for sick doctors so that members of the profession had somewhere to turn if they fell victim to alcohol, drugs or mental illnesses.

British anaesthetists are in demand to train colleagues in other countries. Through the association's international relations committee it has a long-standing arrangement improving training in such countries as Nepal. Professor Rosen, with Professor Fujimori, of Osaka, is looking into the possibility of setting up a scheme in Japan.

"Anaesthetic training in the

UK is excellent," says Professor Anthony Adams, foundation professor of anaesthetics at the united medical and dental school of Guy's and St Thomas's. "A doctor after qualification will probably spend three years in training in anaesthesia full-time, before he can take his FFARCS diploma. He can then undertake a period of higher professional training, again for three years, at the end of which time he'll become a consultant."

The association's guidelines for general professional training, which were recently republished, contain suggestions for patient monitoring equipment that should be available in hospitals to help train the trainees. It is one way of attempting to raise standards in the equipment used.

"We can't demand it from

the board of faculty in terms of the employing authority, but we can go about it on the educational side," says Dr Lumley.

The move to Bedford Square provides the opportunity for the association to develop a larger programme of workshops and seminars, in addition to its annual scientific meeting, which this year is being held in Sheffield in September. Recognizing that not all anaesthetists can attend the annual scientific meeting — although between 500 and 800 do so — it is also considering an annual winter meeting.

However, as with most areas of medicine, there are still gaps in knowledge. While it is known that anaesthesia generally works, "we don't know exactly why it works," Professor Rosen says.

## Technology leaders Market leaders

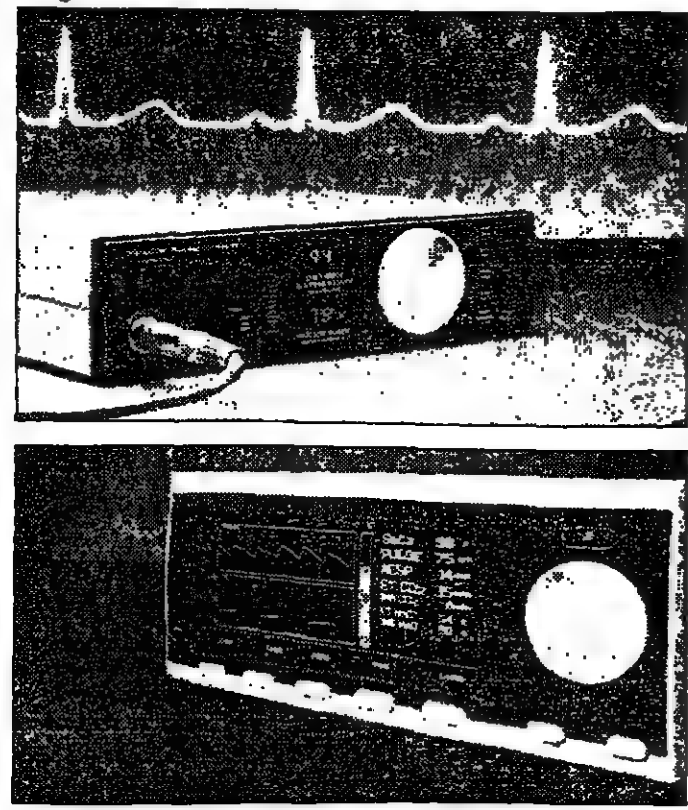
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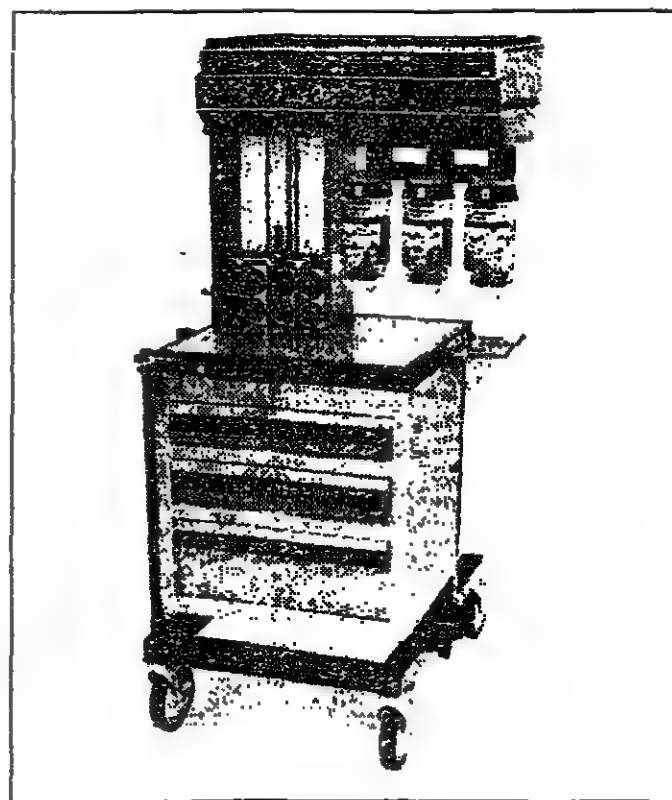
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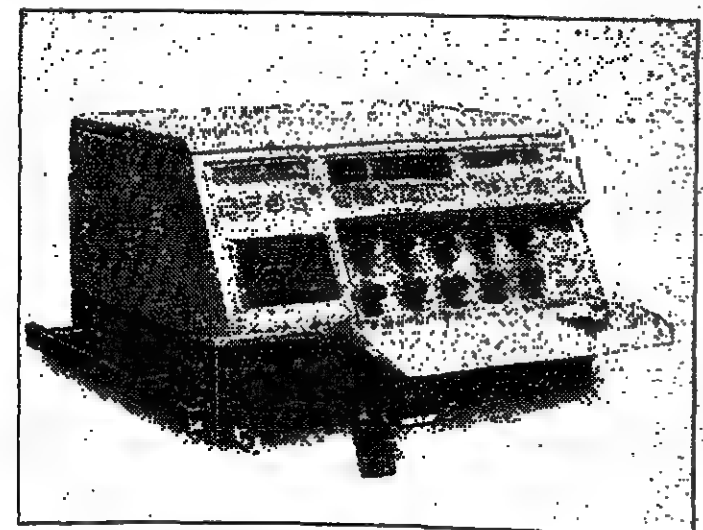
basic specification model and extending to fully comprehensive machines with sophisticated monitoring facilities.



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## FOCUS

ASSOCIATION  
OF ANAESTHETISTS/2A day in the  
life of an  
anaesthetist

"Just a scratch", says a voice. "It won't hurt" — but from the patient's point of view, what else is happening? "My day's work", says an anaesthetist, "begins the previous evening, seeing all my patients and making sure that they have had the haemoglobin checked, a chest X-ray, the electrocardiogram done, and one check, for example, the level of potassium sodium so that there is no reaction with the drugs used."

"I also talk to the patients and try to find out if they are worried about anything, if any of their friends have made a point of telling them dreadful things that have happened to them."

"It is a twofold assessment, both chemical and physiological, to find out how they are and how they will react. For example, one patient may be 92 and still running two miles to work, others so obese that they pant as they lie there talking to you."

"I try to make sure they are relatively calm, though I once had a patient who disappeared under the bedclothes saying 'I don't want to know anything at all about it until it is all over,' which is an unusual reaction. Most people are interested in what's going on."

He regards himself as a fairly typical anaesthetist, part-time NHS "and the rest of the time I hope to spend gainfully enough in the private sector".

The list of operations for which he is giving anaesthetics may include 14 varying cases: breast lumps, a colon resection, four to six cases of hernia or varicose veins. One or two of the breast lumps may turn into mastectomies.

There are, he says, varying views on premedication. He regards it as the aperitif, the cocktail or sherry before a meal — it helps to make the sequence of putting people off to sleep that much smoother.

"On the day you arrive, with luck, a quarter of an hour

or so before the list is due, you check the machines, and then you start."

"You induce the patient with whatever anaesthetic is fashionable at the time — every anaesthetist has his own particular foibles. I have always maintained that it's a lot like cooking — the recipe is different for the sponge cake, even the method is different, but the result tastes the same."

"Depending on the type of operation the practice will vary. Some people arrive in the morning and want to go home that evening. They will have no pre-medication and the lightest possible anaesthetic, which will be sufficient but from which recovery will be rapid, say four to six hours, and they can go home."

"Day cases come in for just a small procedure done late in the list — like a look down the gullet under general anaesthetic. This is not strictly necessary, it can be done under sedation — or a procedure which may give some pain but will give no reason for the patient to be detained overnight."

During a general anaesthetic the anaesthetist will be in attendance the whole time. "It's now absolutely mandatory — even with everybody hitched up to machines." He remembers when he trained at the Westminster Hospital that blood pressure was tested by pumping a cuff up by hand. "Now there's an immense amount of equipment, with more anaesthetists

Pressure test  
by hand pump

watching graphs being produced than actually looking after the patient."

He points out that for absolute safety junior anaesthetists now have a needle with a diaphragm inserted so that access to a vein is always available. "If the blood pressure disappears and the heart starts to beat in an irregular fashion, one doesn't, of course, want to have to go



Anaesthesia of yesterday: The anaesthetist (left) in the operation, shown above, by Mr George Gray Turner in Newcastle in March, 1940, is using a gas and oxygen machine, contrasting with an anaesthetist in the charmingly naive Chamberlain wood carving (right), of an operation early in the 20th century



hunting around for a vein — but it is painful for the patient. These days one has one eye on the legal profession."

"There's the old phrase, 'pink, warm and dry'. So long as the face of the patient is all three, all is well. If the face is cold and sweaty, the patient may be 'aware', that is, conscious, though paralyzed."

"There have been tremendous improvements over the years, like ventilators which breathe for the patient. When I started you squeezed the bag by hand — the 'educated hand' could feel the tension in the bag while squeezing the gases into the patient and you could tell almost exactly when another dose of relaxant would be needed."

One of the more important aspects of an anaesthetist's life is the partnership with the surgeon and operating team.

"I've been working with one

surgeon for 20-odd years and know exactly what he is going to do, and as you know his techniques you can tailor the anaesthetic to exactly what is happening."

"I feel it is very difficult for juniors who have to cope with 12 different surgeons in one week, and are associated with the same number of anaesthetists, each of whom have their own peculiar techniques and differing rates of work. For one surgeon I would use one kind of anaesthetic, and for another I would paralyse and put on deep anaesthesia. One will take 20 minutes and the other an hour and a half."

"At the end of an operation when the patient is removed to the recovery room, it is tremendously important that the room is staffed by nurses who have been trained to cope in this very tricky period of a patient's recovery. Patients

used to be left in the corridor outside the operating theatre, or even taken back to the ward."

The recovery room, supervised by the anaesthetist, and intensive care, are two developments which have made a great difference in the

Cooled blood  
recirculated

most hazardous moments of a patient's way to recovery.

I remember when for a heart operation the blood was cooled and recirculated at 15 degrees centigrade so that you were virtually working on a cadaver. It took four hours to

cool and four hours to recover — now you can do three or four heart valves in a morning and some coronary vein grafts

"There are always new drugs, and there's a new one called Propofol — a general anaesthetic which has a very smooth induction, which means the patient goes off to sleep very calmly and quickly and wakes up remarkably alert, unlike the barbiturates."

"I've used it for breast lumps in private practice. The patient comes in in the morning and goes home in the afternoon with no hangover — they can hardly believe the operation has taken place. It's a brilliant drug, but they always thank the anaesthetist. One doesn't, of course, disabuse them."

PT

## Congratulations

As publishers of the Association's journal, ANAESTHESIA, Academic Press would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the Association of Anaesthetists of Great Britain and Ireland on the opening of their new headquarters at Nine Bedford Square. We wish them all the very best and hope that the Association will continue to grow and prosper while making a significant contribution to clinical medicine.

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Children's hospitals report that its use has removed much of the pain and fear associated with injections.

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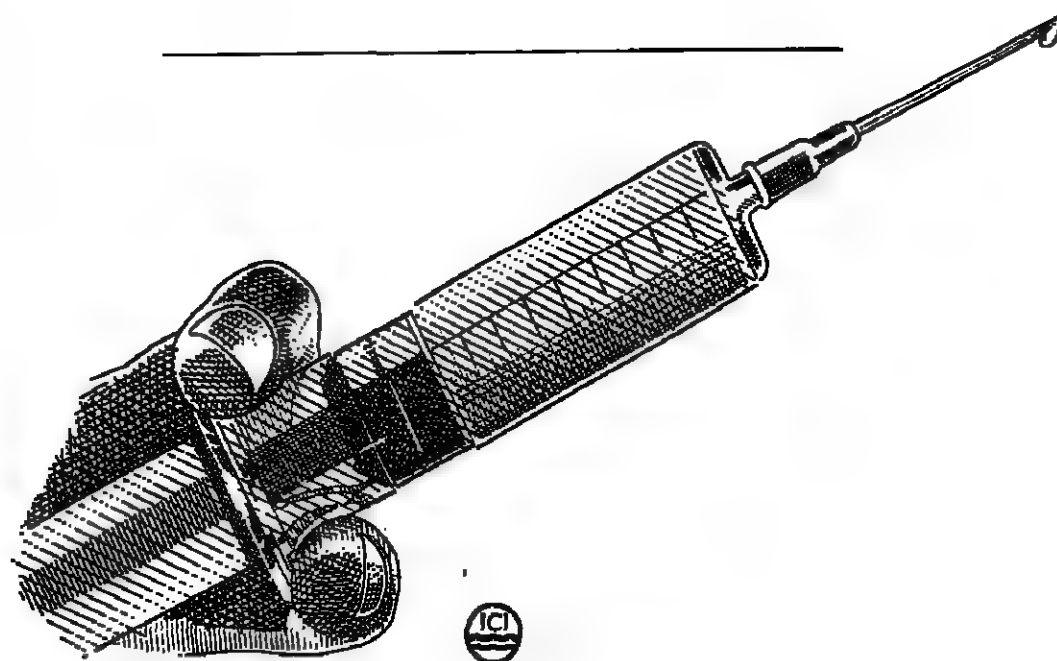
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# At last, some relief for everyone's pain



Dr Margaret Brantwaite, chairman of the Intensive Care Society, one of the many organizations that meet under the roof of 9 Bedford Square — others are the Junior Anaesthetists' Group, the Obstetric Anaesthetists and the Intractable Pain Society — is not only an anaesthetist, but also a doctor, writes Philippa Toomey.

The Intensive Care Society is a multi-disciplinary group (though with a preponderance of anaesthetists) that attempts to define, and refine, the training necessary for people who wish to become consultants in the specialty.

"We try to put things on a much firmer basis," she says. "It's probably true to say we are behind the times. They are far more developed in the United States and Australia. But we can learn from them."

There is an increasing number of pain clinics, a service available in almost all districts. As Professor Michael Rosen says, there is a lot about pain that does not fit the facts. Pain is both a puzzle and a challenge. "We need to know much more about the transmission of pain and no one should die in pain in 1987. We have the techniques — it is a matter of spreading the knowledge."

Dr James Hanratty, medical director of St Joseph's Hospital in Hackney, east London, founded in 1900 by the Irish Sisters of Charity principally to care for the poor, then dying of tuberculosis, knows a great deal about pain. About 20 years ago his father, himself a doctor, died of cancer, spending the last three months of his life in terrible pain. "He was looked after by some very eminent people, and yet they could do very little. I thought, as doctors, we ought to be able to do better than this."

Ten years ago he was appointed to St Joseph's. The attitude to pain relief has changed. Dr Hanratty says: "Ten years ago the medical establishment regarded us

with respect but they thought that we were a nice, kindly lot of people who stroked fevered brows and gave people a lot of tender loving care — and so we do, but we do more than that."

Now he lectures to senior medical students at St Bartholomew's Hospital in London, and there is a continuing programme of lectures, seminars and workshops for groups of doctors, medical students and others.

There are many kinds of pain. Is it constant or intermittent, does anything make it better or worse, such as position or movement? Every person has his or her own personal pain threshold, depending on social, cultural, religious and ethnic background. The threshold can be lowered if people feel isolated, angry or abandoned, and raised if they are given sympathy and diversion.

Much of Dr Hanratty's therapy involves drugs — the essential is to give the drug regularly in measured doses so that the pain is permanently controlled. Continuous injection of a drug by a battery-driven syringe means that a 24-hour dose can be administered without repeated and possibly painful injections. The technique was pioneered by the hospice, after discovery of these syringes used in diabetes treatment.

"Nerve or neuritic pain can be relieved by techniques developed by anaesthetists," says Dr Hanratty. "It can be excruciating — like constantly bashing your funny bone or like the pain of sciatica with a slipped disc — a dreadful pain radiating down a limb. And morphine, while damping it down, is not all that effective."

"Anaesthetists do essentially what a dentist does when he numbs your jaw — identify the nerve that is being irritated, and inject a local anaesthetic into it. If it works, they follow that up with an injection which destroys the nerve. We had a patient with cancer of the pancreas with pain we could not relieve, but with a coeliac plexus block the pain was relieved 100 per cent, and she needed no more drugs

with respect but they thought that we were a nice, kindly lot of people who stroked fevered brows and gave people a lot of tender loving care — and so we do, but we do more than that."



A portrait of Sir Ivan Magill, a pioneer of modern anaesthesia

for pain for the five months she lived."

Other severe pain includes shingles, rheumatoid arthritis, and traction or avulsion pain, when the nerve endings are dragged away from the spine, perhaps in an accident. The paradox remains — there is no "intractable pain" that cannot be relieved in some way.

## The machines they need

Anaesthetists in the NHS are facing severe problems in getting the equipment they need, writes Pat Blair. "It is becoming increasingly difficult to get the tools for the job," says Professor Anthony Adams, Professor of Anaesthetics at the University of London.

"The advent of the micro-chip has meant that a lot of equipment is now packaged in a form that is ideal for our speciality," he says. The money was one problem: replacements were another. People may wait several years to get equipment up-graded.

"If an X-ray tube blows, the radiologist can get a new tube, costing around £2,000, out of store. If the anaesthetist wants something costing £2,000, he has to make a case of need, which is reasonable, but he won't get it for quite a long time, if ever."

The pulse oximeter, which measures the amount of oxygen in a patient's blood, is "crucial to someone who is critically ill, especially during anaesthesia, or in intensive care." Non-invasive, no needles puncture the skin, no tubes are inserted; it is merely clipped on an ear-lobe or finger.

"This is superb technology. In the US they became standard almost overnight. Within five

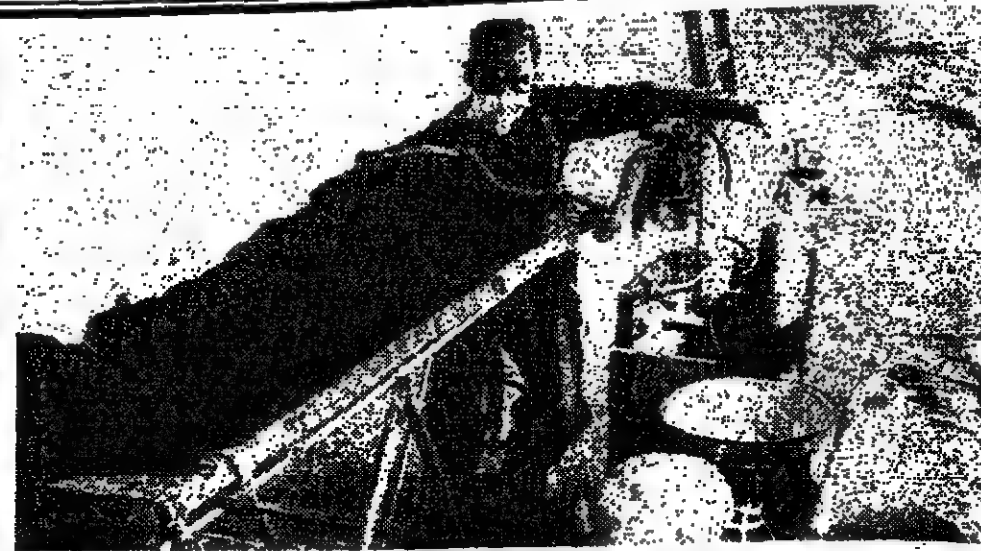
years, all Australian hospitals will have them," Professor Adams says.

But the British were cautious. They talked about "essential" monitors, and others that should be available for the anaesthetist. "If monitors have to be trolleyed from one part of the hospital to another, that is not good enough. These monitors should be available in every site where anaesthetics are administered."

Those sites included operating theatres, anaesthetising rooms, X-ray departments, cardiac-catheter laboratories and psychiatric hospitals. Each site should have a pulse oximeter, and an electro-cardiograph machine. Automatic blood pressure recording should be standard, he says. There should be a facility for temperature measurement as well as the ability to monitor carbon dioxide tension in respired air.

It is relatively inexpensive, costing in the region of £10,000 to £30,000 maximum to fully equip an anaesthetic location. That compares well with the £500,000 raised by the public for a whole-body scanner.

"You've only got to have the odd case where things don't go right, then the machine has paid for itself," Professor Adams says.



A mobile surgery of the Royal Army Medical Corps in the field during the Second World War. Left: the association's new offices in Bedford Square, London

## Peace and quiet, please

"People say anaesthesia is 90 per cent boredom," says Dr Joan Lumley, head of the intensive care unit at Hammer Smith Hospital, West London. "I say it's 90 per cent safety and quiet satisfaction. It can't be boredom, as you're looking out for problems and making sure they don't happen — you want that 90 per cent peace and quiet."

Smoking and obesity mean extra caution. So do people who are taking a wide variety of drugs that interact with one another, and may or may not interact with the drugs given as part of the anaesthetic.

Many diseases of the heart and circulation, such as raised blood pressure, ischaemic heart disease, angina, and liver or kidney disorders, affect the way the drugs behave in the body — all knowledge needed by the anaesthetist.

"One of the greatest problems with anaesthesia has been the possibility of food or liquid being regurgitated and inhaled into the lungs," says Professor Anthony Adams, Professor of Anaesthetics at London University.

"In obstetrics it's a very important subject. Anyone having a baby where an anaesthetic is involved is given antacids to neutralize the gastric juices. With children, the younger the child, the more experienced the anaesthetist has to be. Children with very severe illnesses

requiring major surgery are usually admitted to specialist centres which have specialist paediatric anaesthetists."

Professor Adams has recently succeeded Dr Peter Thompson, of Cardiff, as chairman of the safety committee of the Association of Anaesthetists.

That committee includes a representative from the armed forces, two from the medical defence insurers, members of the association's council, and

### The vital monitoring

a representative from industry. It helps to lead the way in eliminating risks and improving safety in practice and equipment, and seeks solutions to potential problems. It considers the Health Department's warnings.

The committee would consider electrical safety or the safety aspects in operating theatres of flammable agents such as ether and cyclopropane. Professor Adams says: "The monitoring of the patient's vital signs with the electrocardiograph — oxygen status, carbon dioxide status, blood pressures — all require electrical equipment. It really isn't easy to use electrical equipment if there are flammable agents around."

A future project may be the study of "near-misses" during

anaesthesia, following on a series of papers produced at Harvard Medical School in the United States. "The idea is to look at untoward events that occur during anaesthesia," says Professor Adams. "The great majority of them are minor because the anaesthetist is present and will immediately take corrective action."

"The personality of anaesthetists is somewhat like that of airline pilots, when one is considering selection and training."

Improvements in ducting systems to clear hazardous vapours from operating theatres has made the area safer for staff.

Dr Lumley says: "Girls who are pregnant are given the opportunity to remove themselves from that environment certainly for the first three months of pregnancy, to avoid any risk to the foetus. The evidence is not fully conclusive. It is still argued about with major epidemiological studies going on."

Professor Adams agrees: "In the chemical industry there are regulations governing the pollution of the environment. One would expect similar safeguards in areas where people work as anaesthetists, or nurses, or in recovery areas."

The DHSS produces pollution guidelines and the Health and Safety Executive offers advice.

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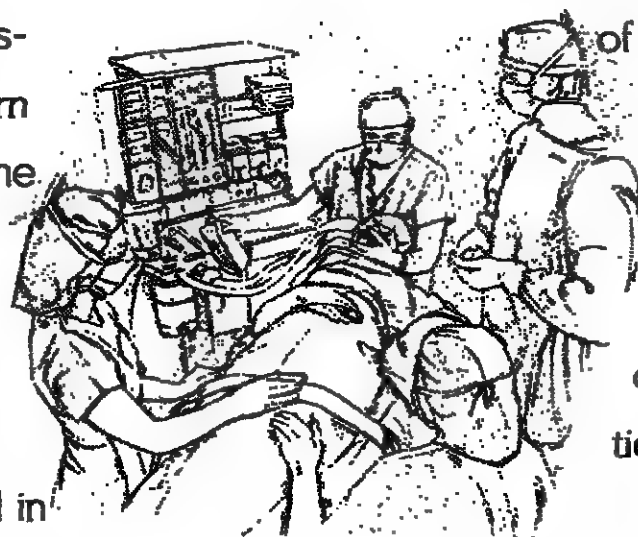
The recently launched Excel anaesthesia machine has already received acclaim in the UK for its patient

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The BOC Group is proud to have supported the appeal for the new headquarters for the Association of Anaesthetists of Great Britain and Ireland.

THE BOC GROUP



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## HEALTH

# When the donors lose heart

The latest controversy over transplant operations sent new tremors through the medical profession this week, following allegations that the heart of a newborn baby had been unethically removed to help save another infant.

The real impact, however, may be on the many thousands of patients who wait painful weeks and months for a life-saving transplant. For some, the agony may be prolonged and for others it may be endured in vain.

Transplants are one of 20th century medicine's great success stories, offering hope to the incurable, years of extra life to the chronically ill, sight to the blind, and literally giving new heart to thousands of families overshadowed by impending tragedy.

Despite the successes, and tough ethical safeguards enforced by the medical profession, the controversies remain. This week, Professor Magdi Yacoub, of Harefield Hospital, Middlesex, a leading cardiac transplant specialist, was the subject of lurid headlines suggesting a murder investigation might be launched into the infant case.

Those headlines, and others like them in the last six months, have probably cost lives. "There is no doubt that the availability of donor organs is jeopardized by this kind of publicity," one of his Harefield colleagues said yesterday. The hospital has emphatically denied improper conduct.

Most people support organ donation. A survey has shown that 85 per cent of relatives, when asked, allow the procedure to go ahead within a few hours of their bereavement.

According to Michael Bewick, a consultant transplant surgeon at Dulwich Hospital, London, "Hospital staff have a moral obligation to ask relatives whether the dead patient wanted to be an organ donor, emotionally difficult as this question is." He also believes transplant surgeons should do more to assist and encourage donor hospital staff. "We have a duty to help in every way we can."

Today there are 4,225 names

listed on a computer at the UK Transplant Service in Bristol, where the matching of patients with donor organs is co-ordinated.

The list is of children and adults throughout Britain and Eire who are in need of a new heart or lungs, liver or kidney. In addition, 470 patients await cornea grafts to restore their sight.

The numbers change every day, but there are only two reasons why the Bristol list is shortened. Someone has been given a transplant, or has died waiting for it. Today, although more transplants are possible than ever before, the list has never been longer.

The wait is longest for those with chronic kidney disease. Currently, 3,585 people need a kidney transplant, a record total, and a "tragic figure", according to Michael Bewick. Specialists are ex-

**If the situation does not improve, 200 people will die before the end of this year**

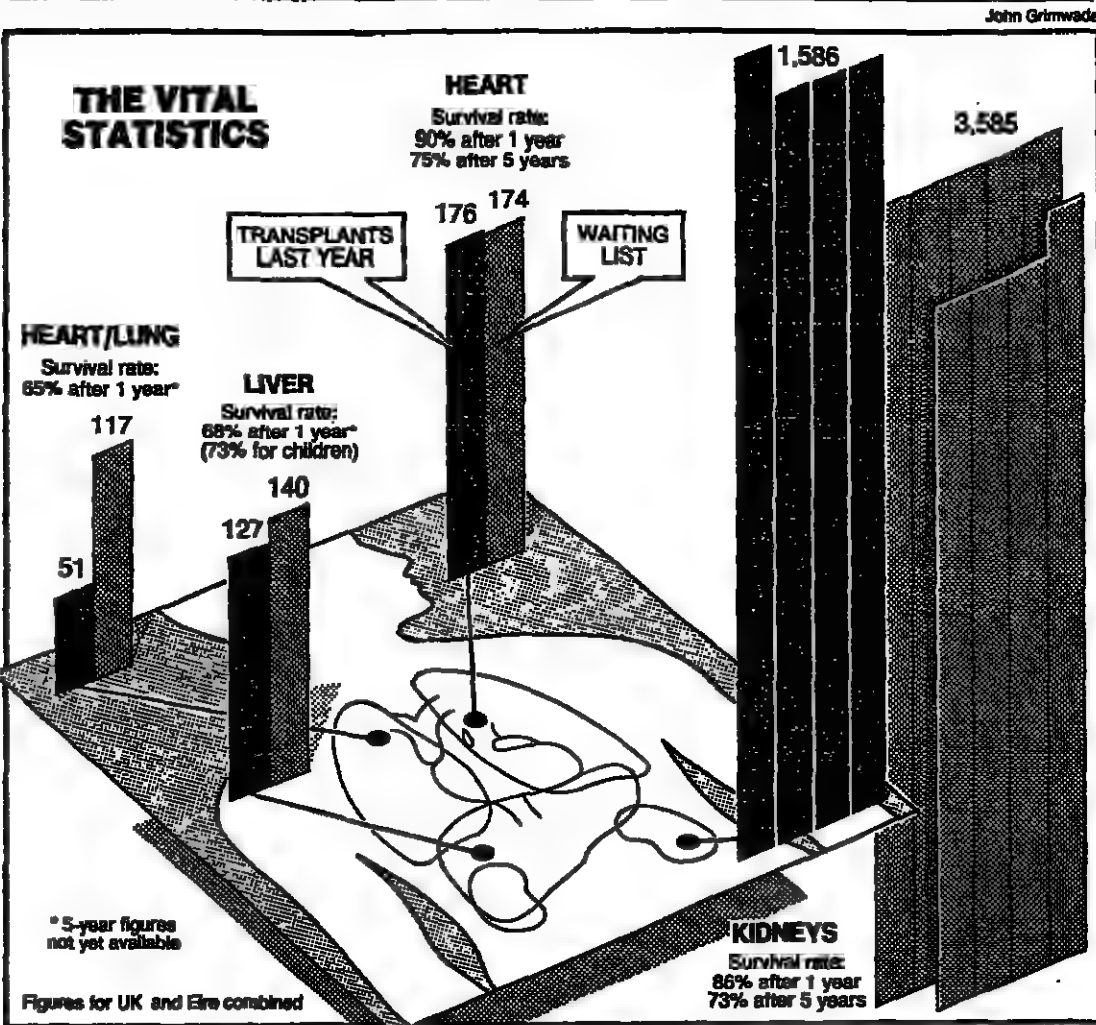
remely concerned about a shortage of donor organs.

"If the situation doesn't improve very quickly, about 200 people will die as a result before the end of this year," says Myc Riggsford, spokesman for the UKTS centre in Bristol, says.

Kidney grafts were first performed in Britain 21 years ago, and some of those first patients still survive. Five years after surgery, 73 per cent of kidney recipients are still alive; 86 per cent of patients gain at least one extra year of life.

Heart transplants have become almost routine. Since Britain's first, at Papworth Hospital, Cambridgeshire, in January, 1979,

**Will the recent headlines over the death of an infant heart donor result in even longer waits for patients in need of transplants? Thomson Prentice reports**



215 patients there have been given a new heart, 150 of them still living today. Another 26 have had combined heart-lung grafts at Papworth, of whom 20 survive. At Harefield Hospital, there have been 460 heart or heart-lung operations in the last six years.

But for hundreds of others, such prospects today seem beyond

reach. There are 291 Britons waiting for a heart, or heart-lung transplant. Health education aimed at preventing heart disease through advice on diet, smoking and drinking will have little, if any, impact on the need for transplants, since recipients seldom suffer conditions related to such risk factors.

There are similar waiting lists for liver and corneal transplants.

The availability of organs depends on a variety of factors, some outside human control. It requires one tragedy to occur before another can be averted. Each transplant signifies that someone else has died, the victim of an accident, or a stroke, or a brain haemorrhage.

About 30 per cent of organs come from victims of accidents who have suffered fatal brain injuries, such as motorcycling youths or teenage girls who have fallen while horse-riding without protective headgear. Others may be children who have died from congenital brain defects. Donor babies are extremely rare.

A stroke is the commonest factor leading to organ donation, and is more prevalent among women. The age of the casualty is less important in transplant potential than physical condition. Kidneys and corneas from people dying at the age of 70 can still be used; the heart, lungs or liver of men and women up to about 50 can be transplanted.

In every case in intensive care units or accident and emergency departments, doctors, nurses and technicians have struggled to save a life, and lost.

Strict ethical guidelines, laid down by the royal colleges in the medical profession, must be followed to determine whether death has occurred. They involve two sets of tests, which legally must be carried out by different specialists, some hours or even days apart, for traces of brain activity. Invariably, first results indicating brain death are confirmed by the second tests.

Only then can doctors decide to switch off ventilating equipment, which maintains circulation, and relatives must agree. It is usually at this stage that the transplant possibility is considered; if it is to go ahead ventilation is continued.

None of the tests can be conducted by any member of a transplant team. It is a harrowing moment when, for the sake of another patient they will never see, doctors who have treated the casualty face the question of whether their patient is now a potential transplant source.

It is a question that many

If the relatives agree to a transplant, a potential recipient at another hospital can be rapidly identified, with the help of the Bristol centre, through blood and tissue matching from hospital records, and a "receiving" surgical team is alerted.

Transplant surgeons travel to the donor hospital, usually by road but often by aircraft, while the potential recipient is prepared for the operation.

"We have to encourage hospital staff to believe that part of the task of helping bereaved relatives is to offer them the chance to donate organs of their loved one," Myc

**Strokes account for the majority of donors, accidents for 30 per cent**

Riggsford says. "Many of those people will derive great comfort from knowing that out of their loss, the chance to save other lives has emerged."

The Department of Health has asked leading medical experts to recommend ways in which transplant co-ordination can be improved, ethical guidelines clarified, and more support obtained from both public and professionals. The group is to submit its report soon.

Sir Raymond Hoffenberg, president of the Royal College of Physicians, and chairman of the group, says: "There is a continuing serious shortage of donor organs and we are seeking ways to counteract that situation, while providing further reassurances that all aspects of transplantation are carefully controlled."

"I am very optimistic that we will succeed."

## MEDICAL BRIEFING

### Signs of secret drinkers

It is reasonably easy for doctors to detect heavy drinkers among their patients. Various biochemical tests add weight to suspicions aroused by the patient's history and demeanour. A raised serum uric acid (which may also be an indication of those who are likely to suffer from gout), a raised serum iron, or a raised serum triglyceride (a serum fat) have several possible causes, of which excess alcohol is only one, but add to them a raised GGT (a liver function test) and an increased size in the red blood cells and the probable diagnosis becomes almost a certainty.

Dr Jeremy Jackson, who practises in the Highland distillery town of Alness, has been

uncovering the secret drinkers among the 12,500 patients in his practice. He told Pulse that three years ago he suspected that alcohol might be the root cause of many of the mid-aged problems affecting patients; after obtaining permission (only seven of his patients refused), he started randomly breath-testing those he visited in their homes and collecting blood for analysis in the surgery. His study has shown that of 200 who visited the surgery and were tested, 38 per cent of the men and 12 per cent of the women had two or more markers for excessive alcohol intake, and that of the 190 patients breathalysed, 20 per cent of the men and 20 per cent of the women drank to excess.

### Sensitivity to the sun

Seventy years ago men and women remained covered in sunlight; even 30 years ago it was rare to see farm workers or fishermen without a shirt and a hat. Now it is commonplace, but the greatest increase in the numbers of patients developing melanomas (skin cancers), has been in those people who spend 49 weeks of the year in an office and then three weeks basking in the sun. Patients who burn easily (particularly the fair skinned), are in particular danger of paying a high price for their holiday complexion, as are children who may get burnt on package holidays.

Professor Rous MacKie, a Glasgow dermatologist who has made a particular study of skin cancer, makes a plea in Pulse this week to mothers to keep their children covered in hot sun and to use a protective

sun cream as well. Evidence is accumulating, she says, that children who are badly sunburnt are more likely to develop skin cancer later in life. She has drawn up a checklist to help people diagnose melanomas, which includes the following questions: Do you have an itchy pigmented patch on your skin? Is it one centimetre or more in diameter? Is it increasing in size, with an irregular border? Is it inflamed and is there bleeding or crusting?

### Moderation in exercise

Geriatric homes are peopled with patients whose only exercise has been a walk to the corner shop; and there are often newspaper stories of comparatively young men who have collapsed while undertaking vigorous exercise. A report in The Lancet seems to reconcile anecdotal evidence of this sort with the usual advice that brisk regular exercise is beneficial, provided that occasional violent exercise is avoided.

More than 600 Finnish men have been studied for 20 years; they were initially classified into various groups depending on their level of physical activity. The good news for joggers is that during the first 14 years, the vigorous exercisers survived better, even when allowance had been made for age, smoking, blood pressure, obesity and serum cholesterol. The consolation for armchair drivers is that exercise doesn't seem to make much difference to eventual life span. As the Finns grew older, the lines on the graph plotting the deaths of the exercisers and non-exercisers moved closer together, so that eventually the death rate was much the same for both groups. It seems that exercise will prevent premature death, but not extend life.

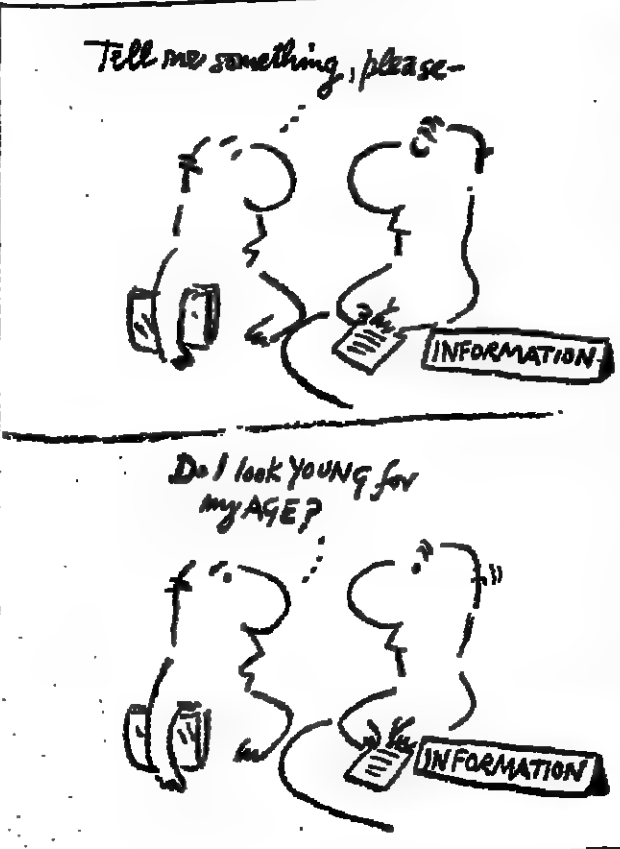
### Cramp and quinine

The elderly are prone to suffer cramp at this time of the year, when it may be induced by depletion of the body's salt supplies by heavy sweating. Younger patients may notice a similar phenomenon which may be caused by tension and embarrassment.

Many pills can cause cramp. Few people realize that it is a side effect of such popular drugs as Tagamet, Prednisolone or diuretics (water pills), but the great majority of cramp is unexplained and difficult to treat. *Mims*, the medical magazine, has reviewed the role of quinine in the treatment of cramp. Although there is little scientific evidence that it is useful, it is still regarded by patients as a useful drug and there is biochemical evidence that there is a relationship between the patient's improvement and their blood levels of quinine. Quinine is not without its side effects, and although these should still be remembered, it does seem justified to recommend it as a possible treatment when a patient's nights are made a misery by cramp.

Dr Thomas Stuttford

### Calman's SICK NOTE



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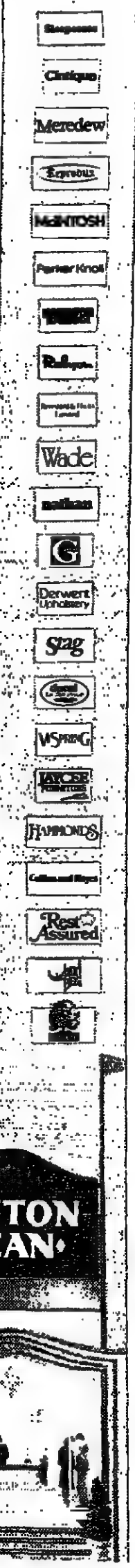
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## THE ARTS

## Cancer coach

Nigel Evans specializes in making documentaries that look like drama (such as last year's *In the Name of Charity*) and drama that has the feel of documentary (e.g. *Walter*). *Viewpoint 87: Borderland* (Central) was a typically stylish foray into what might be called the sociology of cancer: the scattered constituency of post-operative out-patients awaiting secondary cancers (i.e. death) and the meagre extramural resources available to counsel them.

The programme took a predictable tilt at the secretiveness of the medical

## TELEVISION

profession. The major cancers remain incurable, which allegedly threatens the average consultant's sense of omnipotence. The other side of the coin might be that doctors genuinely sympathize with the plight of terminal patients and wish to spare their feelings. One admired the forbearance of the consultant shown being badgered by a cancer victim who seemed to have been coached in her complaints.

Coaching for doctors now exists: an apparently straight interview between sensitive consultant and reluctant patient was revealed as a set-up on a pioneering training course. This was a typical Evans touch.

*Archbishop Milingo* (Channel 4) profiled the turbulent former prelate of Zambia whose charismatic ministry was judged by the Vatican to have brought the game into disrepute. Four years ago he was whisked off to Rome to face charges of witchcraft, pedophilia and sexual impropriety.

We followed this tabby, beaming man on a brief return to his dotting flock, and then back to Rome where, remarkably, he conducts "healing services" of extraordinary enthusiasm. The charge of witchcraft seems the oddest of all, given that he is still allowed to preside over scenes of devotional excess where the congregation hold aloft *Polari* of sick loved ones, and various hysterics are periodically borne off howling like pubescent pop fans.

One could only wonder why — if His Holiness can extend pastoralism to blessing headhunters in Papua New Guinea — an African archbishop may not minister to those who believe in spirit-possession and ancestor-worship.

Martin Cropper

## Laughing back at life

Alec McCowen returns to big-company theatre at long last for Turgenev's *Fathers and Sons*, opening at the National tonight: interview by Chris Peachment

"Although I am not among your elect..." and continued in the famous man's best eyebrow-bristling manner.

"As a matter of fact I first went to him straight after drama school, with a letter of introduction, which I took backstage at the Westminster where he was doing *The Master Builder*. He read the letter, looked up and said 'Roll up your trousers, legs'. I said 'What?'. And he said 'Roll up your trousers, legs. I want to see your calves'. So I did, and he looked at them and said 'Five pounds ten shillings a week, stage management and walk on'. And I turned him down to go into rep, which I don't regret except for the fund of stories I would now have about him. Whatever you thought of him, there was no mistaking that he was an actor. Nowadays we all go around like bank clerks."

McCowen's father ran a pram shop in Tunbridge Wells, but it was a trip to a concert party in the park which first made him realize that he could "earn a living by dressing up and playing the fool. It was a better prospect than the pram shop. Of course acting to me then meant going to Hollywood and being discovered working in a drug store like Lana Turner." In fact he has

had the good fortune to be directed in films by two genuine masters: as a harassed detective for Alfred Hitchcock in *Frenchy*; and, opposite Maggie Smith, as Graham Greene's respectable bank manager in *Travels With My Aunt* for George Cukor.

"Hitchcock was supposed to be terrible to actors, but he was the most loving man towards me. He left a film very much to its own devices, although he was very strict about reaction shots. The only lengthy advice he gave me was when I was supposed to arrest the 'neekie murderer'. Of course I came on like Kirk Douglas. But Hitchcock said: 'If I were doing the part, and of course I'm not so it's up to you, but if I were doing it, I would be very calm. I might lean against the wall, I might sigh, I might smile, and I would say very quietly: "You're not wearing your necktie". But it's up to you. So of course I did it exactly as he suggested."

What drove McCowen to the one-man shows was "vanity", though not, I would guess, the simple sort. "I used to love going to Variety at the Palladium. Indeed given the choice I will always go

and see a comedian rather than a play. I am not a comic, but doing the one-man shows was the nearest I could get to having that sole control over an audience, and manipulating them. My favourite comic of all time was Jack Benny. He had the capacity to make you laugh by thinking and not by speaking."

"I remember when doing *The Philanthropist* going over the top one night and getting an anonymous note sent back to my dressing-room which said 'Less is more'. So I took a lesson from Benny. But comedy is so maddening. You can never rest. It's awful if you give a perfect performance one night, because then you try and recapture it the next night and of course it won't work. You have to wing it each time. Tyrone Guthrie always used to rehearse the play to perfection, then finally mess it up a little, add rough edges, breathe some life into it in other words."

His performance as Nikolai Petrovich Kirsanov, the 45-year-old owner of the estate in *Fathers and Sons*, is almost all rough edge, and full of life. Whether shyly admitting to an affair with a girl half his age, or launching doggily on endless family yarns, here is a man clever enough to know that life can give too much pain unless one hits back with laughter and good humour. McCowen's quality of dry intelligence has often suggested that he would make a good *Astrov*, in *Uncle Vanya*. Now what about trying Sir Toby Belch as well?



McCowen at the National: "It is time that I rejoined the human race"

## THEATRE

## Twelfth Night Stratford

This season's romantic comedy in Stratford's main house is Shakespeare's most joyful play, a work that includes within its world both ugliness and cruelty — and, in this production, what looks to be real madness — but where young love, marriage and sweet theatrical trickery bring a perfect end.

Bill Alexander's production takes a generally traditional line, setting it in a place we can accept as Illyria, even though the inspiration for Kit Surrey's whitewashed townscapes may lie further down the Adriatic coast on some clean Greek island. Houses huddle around the corner of a small town square beneath a sky of cloudless blue and strong overhead lighting. Attractive as a background, and also one that provides a variety of ways on and off the stage, through its many arches and alleyways, this fixed urban setting inevitably does away with the

distinctions between Orsino's court, Olivia's house and the several exterior scenes. Yet, within each individual scene, the white walls take on the appearance of inner court, public place as well as private, like those optical trick drawings that fuddle the reason by being one thing and its opposite at the same time. The metaphor is especially apt in this play, when for four and a half acts illusion misrules OK, and for this production, where the



Malvolio and Feste: Antony Sher (left) and Bruce Alexander

twins brother and sister have been made to look virtually indistinguishable: Harriet Walter's Viola and Paul Spencer's Sebastian, each with a pale face, watery blue doublet and hose, and shock of identical hair.

The costumes of the inhabitants they land among are 17th-century Greek, colourfully picturesque (designed by Dieder Clancy) in the manner of bright prints, illustrating the journeys of an early traveller. Orsino (Donald Sump-

ter) sports a neat pigtail; Antony Sher's Malvolio is the imperious Greek attendant with rigid bearing and thrusting beard.

Sher does indeed enter practising behaviour to his own shadow, and in these early scenes his is a sublimely comic performance, trim, of course, pompous, and making use of many external absurdities. But from the start, where he abruptly bellows for Olivia's gentlemen, there are indications of violence pent within him. More aggression emerges during the letter scene, and the wrench of his rehearsed smile almost rips out the roots of his beard. Seriously unbinged by the greatness seemingly thrust upon him, he sports like a circus acrobat to draw attention to his cross-gartered legs and does almost unmentionable things with yellow linings. At the end of the play, though, Deborah Findlay's Olivia very tenderly comforts him, he is clearly at the borderland of his mind.

This hint of actual madness is the production's means for expelling him from the play, which can then proceed to its

romantic, happy end. For Viola's coded declarations of love Harriet Walter brings an affecting delivery, swallowing nervously while staring as boldly as she dare at her unaware beloved. Less controlled transports of love move Deborah Findlay, whose Olivia is first seen kneeling at her brother's shrine (where the interruptions of Bruce Alexander's clown-fest are therapeutically shocking, but later seen bursting out all over with passion and subsiding, all shook up, against a wall).

Alexander's production induces feelings of great happiness as the twins become themselves again, and yet, among the meritment of double-takes and oddball pleasantness, it is a production that finds time for the scene where Roger Allam's Toby, David Bradley's Apolonia and the slumped Fabian of Jim Hooper watch the real emotions expressed by Viola, while themselves lie drugged to reality. True and fake, the central concern of this play, are here beautifully contrasted.

Jeremy Kingston

## All very odd

## CHELTENHAM FESTIVAL

## Lindsay Quartet Pittville Pump Room

This was not a night for playing quartets. The Lindsay, open-necked and shirt-sleeved as they were, clearly had problems in a performance of the Ravel more remarkable for breadth and depth of tone than any sort of precision. And no doubt they will secure a tighter, more hold on Anthony Gilbert's new *Second Quartet*, a BBC commission being played for the first time.

Very possibly, too, this is a work whose long-range meaning will become apparent at further hearings: its outline arch, from stillness to rade dance and back again, is too simple to provide all the answers; one feels there is

something here beyond the dynamized symmetry of Bartok, whose third and fourth quartets are recalled by the violence and variety of tonal effect.

The other composer immediately suggested by this work is Stravinsky, and particularly the *Stravinsky of the Three Pieces for string quartet*. Gilbert's brief might almost have been to create a structure in which the three Stravinskian elements of dance, caricature and chord could be developed and contained together.

But perhaps the deeper inheritance from Stravinsky is the sheer oddity of the sound-world, which includes a lot of grating double-stopped minor seconds in the dance and an equal profusion of isolated open-string notes and harmonics in the surrounding music. Whether all the oddity amounts to something coherent must remain for the moment an enigma.

Paul Griffiths

## MUSIC IN LONDON

## Philharmonia/Sinopoli Festival Hall

An infinite capacity for expressive shading gives string virtuosi the edge in the musical firmament. One becomes doubly aware of the possibilities, obviously, in a double concerto, especially when the two soloists are so fascinatingly mismatched as the violinist Salvatore Accardo and the cellist Lynn Harrell in Brahms's Double Concerto.

The seemingly effortless art of Accardo — suave, sweet-toned and undemonstrative, yet stealing the show with some gorgeously floated playing in the slow movement — could not have contrasted more greatly in articulation and nuance with Harrell's ever-questing, rough-hewn approach. For the cellist, every note represents a command to search the soul, and every search of the soul seems to uncover a different strand of personality.

Yet their rapport, particularly in the tricky double cadenzas, was exemplary (as was their tuning in the double stopping), and even the basic stylistic polarity between

them seemed strangely suited to this music.

As with all Brahms, sternness and struggle (a puritan sense that all sensual pleasures must be paid for, preferably in advance) never quite succeed in repressing a glowing lyrical ardour. Accardo and Harrell, beauty and the beast, perhaps epitomized this dichotomy more than they realized.

Giuseppe Sinopoli's direction of Brahms's "St Antony" Variations and his First Symphony deviated little from accepted norms. The "St Antony" began, primarily, then developed an effectively sombre mood in the minor-keyed variations; only Sinopoli's prosaic determination to maintain unity of tempo in the final passacaglia — striding tensely across opportunities for rubato niceties — seemed misconceived.

The symphony had rhythmic instabilities, especially when Sinopoli cracked the whip on the finale's big tune, and a certain blandness which lessened the tension. But when the Philharmonia are let loose into the turbulence of a Brahms allegro the sound still has a rich thrust and beefiness.

Richard Morrison

● Oren Marshall, a 21-year-old tuba player from Richmond, Surrey, has won the annual £4,000 ISO music scholarship.

## Conquering cultural barriers

## CINEMA

## A Great Wall (PG) Screen on the Hill; Cannon Tottenham Court Road

## The Adventures of Buckaroo Banzai: Across the Eighth Dimension (PG) Ritzy Brixton; Rio Dalston

## Boy Meets Girl (18) Metro

The title of *A Great Wall* is a somewhat absurd quotation from Richard Nixon: asked his opinion of China's greatest archaeological monument, he reflected a while and then replied gravely "The Great Wall is... a great wall". Peter Wang, who directed *A Great Wall*, and Shirley Sun, who produced and co-wrote it with him, are concerned with the figurative wall thrown up by cultural differences between peoples.

Mr Wang — like Peter Wang, who himself plays the role — is a first-generation American Chinese immigrant in San Francisco, with a good job in a computer firm (though not good enough: he suspects rare stands in the way of promotion). His American-born Chinese wife and their son do not speak the ancestral language, and excuse themselves by accusing Wang of racism when he exhorts them to study the culture of the old country.

The family visit Mr Wang's married sister in Beijing, and the film turns into a comedy about the mutual impact of the two families. Their first encounters are affectionate but wary. The Chinese disapprove of the familiarity with which the Americans are as shocked by the old-world family discipline, with mother monitoring her daughter's correspondence. Language



Charming double-act: Peter Wang (left) and Hu Xiaogang

and lavatories are further barriers to understanding. The differences and the sympathies alike are most marked among the young. While the American boy is cheerfully ungrateful for his Stanford education, the Chinese youngsters regard education as a hard-won prize, the narrow gateway to a better life. The Chinese girl is utterly unable to comprehend the American's question "What do you do for fun at school?"

Ordinary human sentiments conquer cultural differences. A brief flirtation with the American boy temporarily knocks the Chinese girl off balance, so that she flunks her exams and almost loses the adoring boy next door. A little of each culture rubs off on the other. When the holiday comes to an end they have all learnt a little, but not changed much. Wang and Sun are realistic: neither the taste of Coca Cola nor of mandarin home baking can overnight change the habits of lifetimes. The comedy and the sentiment are very low-key: the dramatic climax is a ping-pong match between the home- and away-team rivals for the girl — an amusing and successful exercise in injecting excitement into this not naturally cinematic game.

The film is affectionate, funny and endearing — proving that it is possible, and decidedly refreshing, to make a film without villains, only people of ordinary, forgivable human weaknesses. The young players — mostly non-

and unworthy of some of the better visual inventions, evidently inspired by *Metropolis* and effectively photographed by the veteran Fred Koenekamp. The film was directed by W.D. Richter and written by Earl Mac Rauch. Jeff Goldblum is a welcome familiar presence, wearing a silly pink cowboy outfit and radiating resigned disbelief in the mess around him.

*Boy Meets Girl* is another film with better looks than sense. The precocious first feature of the then (1984) 22-year-old Leon Carax, it is an adolescent piece of mooning over love betrayed, lost, found and generally blighted. The diminutive hero (Denis Lavant) parts from one girlfriend and finds another, herself abandoned, with whom to share self-torture.

Almost unwatchable, *Boy Meets Girl* has nevertheless qualities that promise a potential in Carax. The night streets of Paris and lonely run-down apartments are filmed (by Jean-Yves Escoffier) in black and white, with a forceful sense of mood and atmosphere, and the performances, however daft the roles, have consistency and style. Carax has made a subsequent film, *Mauvais Sang*, with the same team and central character.

David Robinson

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**A GREAT WALL**

An American Comedy Made in China

Directed by PETER WANG

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مكتبة الأصيل



## BOOKS

## Victorian values reviewed

Richard Holmes on a book to prove the modern relevance of their poetry

Frankly, this is the kind of Oxford Book which could be a right Aspidochelone. There are certain Victorians we have learned to take very seriously — ironmasters, explorers, novelists, geologists, theologians, politicians, and philanthropists. We still fiercely debate their "values" and assess their achievements, because they are vital to our own sense of national identity and purpose in difficult times. But the Victorian poets?

Largely dismissed by Eliot and Leavis as irrelevant to the modern movement, they surely belong to a lost world of classroom memories: stanzas learned by rote on endless autumn afternoons, dead leaves and dying falls, rich mists of adolescent melancholy, a distant panorama of river-bank and cricket field and Arthurian romance, all under a waning moon.

This is certainly the umbral zone of dear old Arthur Quiller-Couch's *Oxford Book of 1912*. A representative selection of Victorian poetical objects would include Tennyson's horns of Elford, Dowson's *jennie faule* Cyrena, Cory's departed Heracles, Swinburne's snuffling hounds on winter's traces, and

THE NEW OXFORD BOOK OF VICTORIAN VERSE  
Edited by Christopher Ricks  
Oxford, £15.95

Francis Thompson's Hornby and Barlow (cricketers, not train-sets) of long ago. High single-factor, but a low literary count.

Now please sit up straight at the back of the class. None of these appear in Professor Christopher Ricks's brilliant new anthology. At a stroke, he has re-created the world of adult Victorian verse-making — diverse, energetic, colourful, technically inspired — and shown it to be of extraordinary immediacy and surprise. In a small compass he has done for Victorian poetry what Sir John Betjeman did for Victorian architecture. He has made it live again.

To be fair, some of the ground-work was already laid out in George Macbeth's highly original anthology of 1969, now re-issued as a Penguin Classic. But Ricks develops and consolidates. He is an expert on Tennyson, having written a revolutionary study (1972), and produced



Glyn Boyd Harris

an authoritative edition (1969). The 40-page selection from the Laureate that opens his collection sets the daring tone for the rest. While the old, elegant favourites are still there — "Ulysses", "Tithonus" — they are richly balanced by a more colloquial, active poetry which will be new to many readers: the engaging picnic expedition of "Audley Court", the dialect satire of

the "Northern Farmer" proclaiming "property" is all, and the tender verse-letter to Edward Fitzgerald, "Old Fitz". Tennyson's personality leaps towards us out of the penumbra, complex and sympathetic, a voice to be heard afresh.

Throughout the anthology, this counterpointing of the elegiac lyric with the immense vigour of Victorian dramatic monologue and narra-

tive verse is wonderfully sustained. Great risks are taken to achieve it. Ricks prints entire a kaleidoscopic range of longer poems: Browning's "Childe Harold to the Dark Tower", Carroll's "Hunting of the Snark", Fitzgerald's "Omar Khayyam", Clough's intricate verse-letter "Amours de Voyage", and even Edward Lear's "The Dong with the Luminous Nose" — that comic apotheosis of romantic quest poems.

The emotional registers thus explored — nightmare, nonsense, symbolic epic, social protest, illicit love, existential doubt — bring the Victorian consciousness unexpectedly close to ours again. We reassess it, and the poets us.

There are innumerable and startling rediscoveries, none of which appear in Q. Charles Dickens mocking the Tory gentlemen, William Allingham ("Up the airy mountain") riding in an express train, Arthur Munby celebrating a servant girl's first forename, or Lizzy Siddall — Rossetti's wife and model, who committed suicide — seeing herself trapped in a Pre-Raphaelite painting.

O silent wood, I enter thee  
With a heart so full of misery  
For all the voices from the trees  
And the ferns that cling about my knees.

Of course, there are losses. All the Yanks are sent home — Whitman, Poe, Dickinson — a decision that is historically justifiable, but which banishes a large resonance of endeavour. The Pre-Raphaelites — D.G. Rossetti, Morris, Patmore — have suffered, and Swinburne still languishes in his "Forsaken Garden". Of the major poets, Arnold, receives the most harshly reductive selection — no "Thyrsis", no "Stanzas from the Grande Chartreuse".

But such shortcomings are few. It is a magnificent piece of imaginative editing, a book to give real excitement and pleasure, which will I am sure be received with a most unmelancholy cheer in the Crystal Palace section of Mount Parnassus. Professor Ricks — I have to say it — has kept the Aspidochelone flying.

## EEC for thrills and ecothriller

If I read the blurb right, Stanley Johnson is the European Commission's Mr Green, father of six, author of 13, and ex-Euro-MP for the Isle of Wight and part of Hampshire. His latest novel, an eco-thriller in which a dim junior minister is drafted to Brussels, where he becomes a champion of the Environment against the Forces of Industrial Pollution, comes with an encomium from no less a European than Roy Jenkins, former President of the European Commission. Not, it must be said, one of the most enthusiastic encomia I've ever read. Chancellor, I think you might have done better than "immensely readable" and "strong on authentic detail". The authenticity surely rates higher than "strong", and it's quite exciting in a modest Belgian way. There is even some Eurosex. I wonder if such inter-commissioner boffing went on in the Jenkins years?

Not for the first time I felt that if the author had been concentrating harder (see page 202) he might have hit the

jackpot. But then I suppose he is world-famous in Brussels already.

Under the Icefall, by Hugh McLeave, (Gollancz, £9.95). Full marks to this author for introducing a new word. There's a bloke called Cready-Smythe, an intelligence walah, who's just pitched camp in the Himalayas, emerging from his room with "two bottles of Scotch in his hand" (A good egg, clearly, who's obviously inherited the Cready-Smythe's enormous hands, when he hears a racket of scree and falling rocks. "Scree" is a good Buchananish word, but not new. The next sentence begins with Cready-Smythe "speldering" his legs. Good grief! This is one for Master Howard and his lexicon. Apart from that it's a fairly routine yarn about

## THRILLERS

Tim Heald

THE COMMISSIONER  
By Stanley Johnson  
Century, £9.95

searching for a WW2 bomber which crashed in the mountains with gold and generals on board. Spelldering stuff for nostalgics who enjoy old-fashioned adventure.

Thank You, Mr Moto, by John P. Marquand (Scribner Press, £8.95). These 50-year-old reissues are very much my sort of books, full of drunken majors, wily orientals, and girls who wear "successful" dresses and

are beautiful when they smile. Mr Moto is given to sending bottles of champagne with his visiting card. The narrator says of him: "I still do not know his exact rank, but he was a gentleman, no matter what his rank might be." Why does nobody write such books any longer? When did thriller writers lose their sense of humour?

Septulchre, by James Herbert (Hodder & Stoughton, £10.95). This is emphatically not my sort of book, although it is obviously a lot of other people's. The author has apparently sold 17 million books worldwide, and has a dust-jacket picture by Snowdon to prove it. The speciality is horror, and the technique has all the subtlety of a spaghetti Hammer. Skeletons, priests, blood, all kinds of things that "pulse" and "throb", single word sentences with three dots at the end of them, and long purple ones awash with images of putrefaction. I found it perfectly revolting, which in this context is an accolade. I was surprised, however, to find it so crudely done.

## Russians are as bad as us

It is hard to live close to the

centres of privilege with clean hands. The Moscow intellectuals of Borodin's novel, whose lives are bounded by the few streets, art galleries, and theatres, have no such aspiration. Dissident and conformist alike, they want to enjoy as many perks of the system as possible. And the bitterness of the novel comes precisely from Borodin's sensitivity to this: it is hardly a peculiarity of Soviet society.

The central figure, Gennadi, caught up in a long-standing relationship with Irina, and nevertheless determined to marry Tanya, belongs anywhere a few contacts and knowledge of the media will yield financial reward. What Borodin asserts about Moscow is not so easily repudiated in the West: "The intellectual constitution permits only one object of worship — one's self."

Only the Siberian priest, father of Tanya, has any claim to behaving well. But what is fresh and surprising in the novel is the information and insight into the wheeling and dealing of Moscow media life. The dissidents are treated with scepticism, because they are far from willing to put their lives on the line, and often fall over backwards to point out they are really not anti-Soviet at all. Those in trouble with the regime are not necessarily heroic.

These shoddy lives should not be confused with that of Leonid Borodin himself. When I began to read this novel, Borodin was in the Soviet camp of Perm halfway through a ten-year sentence imposed on him for his Christian beliefs. I write this with the news of his release.

Here in Western Europe, where we might well feel grateful not to face such problems of political morality, a new scourge has begun to bring out our own cowardice. Aids, which has long made itself felt in the United States, has generated a predictable backlash of easy moralizing alongside understandable anxiety. What won't be so easy is to protect society without drawing away from those at risk. With peculiar poignancy,

## FICTION

Elaine Feinstein

PARTINGS  
By Leonid Borodin  
Translated by David Floyd  
Collins Harvill, £10.95

THE DARKER PROOF  
Stories from a Crisis  
By Adam Mars-Jones & Edmund White  
Faber, £3.95

OF LOVE AND SHADOWS  
By Isabel Allende  
Cape, £10.95

Adam Mars-Jones and Edmund White have written short stories which point up this human reality.

Sensitively written and un-sentimental these stories take a cool look at fear, guilt, and grief. The sufferings of the homosexual community are balanced by an understanding of the way a mother can be hurt by a dying son's oldest, tattered clothes, and for all her pain be unwilling to acknowledge the emotions of her son's lover. Other crises are recorded honestly. These illuminating vignettes describe situations as painful to imagine as the evils devised by human cruelty.

Isabel Allende's second novel is the story of a charming girl snarled up in the political realities of Latin American repression, and woken simultaneously to the brutality of life around her, and to the love she feels for her good friend Francisco. There are marvellous portraits of an indulgent but hopelessly extravagant father, who abandons his wife; and the wife who is quite prepared to be thought of as a rejected woman as long as no one believes her husband has got into trouble with the regime. Readers who find the rich tapestry of "magic realism" clogs the speed of narration will have to push into the book with some determination, but there is enough here to reward perseverance.

## NEW HARDBACKS

The Literary Editor's selection of interesting books:  
And I Am Afraid of My Dreams, by Wanda Półnawska, introduced and translated by Mary Craig (Hodder & Stoughton, £10.95) Memories of a Polish "guinea-pig" at Ravensbrück  
Dreams of the Peaceful Dragon, by Katie Hickman (Gollancz, £12.95) Rough-riding journey with photographer into Bhutan  
Indian Tales of the Raj, by Zameer Masani (BBC, £10.95) Fifty Indian men and women give their side of the old story  
Marx Revisited, edited by Ronald Duncan and Colin Wilson (Ashgrove Press, £12.95) From K. Popper to M. Thatcher  
On Birth and Madness, by Eric Rhode (Duckworth, £14.95) Educated journalist turned Shrink on the perilous time of trouble, and its philosophical and literary history  
The Crack, by Sally Beltrange (André Deutsch, £12.95) A year in Belfast by a vivid reporter listening to the Irish  
The Ghosts of Peace 1935-1945, by Richard Lamb (Michael Russell, £14.95) Chances of stopping and curtailing the War  
The New Music, by Reginald Smith Brindley (Oxford, £8.95) Up-dated second edition of the avant-garde since 1945  
The Quiet Ear, compiled by Brian Grant (André Deutsch, £9.95) Deafness in literature; preface by Margaret Drabble  
The Russian Challenge, by Alexander Yanov (Blackwell, £19.50) Danger from the Russian Right by intellectual émigré

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*The Sunday Times*

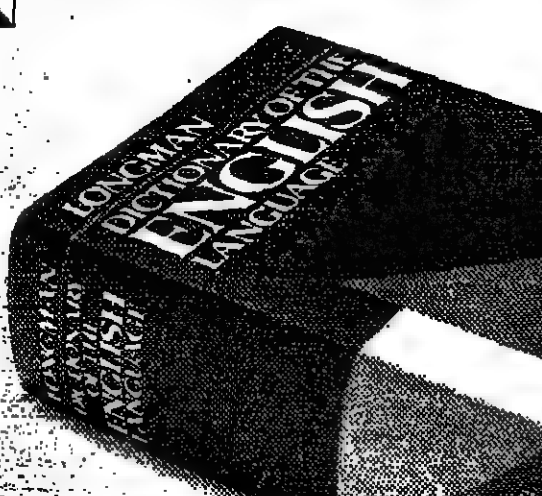
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next Thursday  
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reviews new  
dictionaries

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## GuinnSins

Lawrence Lever

THE GUINNESS AFFAIR  
Anatomy of a Scandal  
By Nick Kochan &  
Hugh Pym  
Christopher Helm, £9.95

On December 1, 1986 two gentlemen presented themselves at the London headquarters of Guinness, and handed over a sheet of paper announcing that the Government was going to investigate the company. The intense publicity that kept the investigation front page news in the following months was partly inspired by the political climate that made "cleaning up the city" a potential election issue.

Big names have fallen, but the investigation has not ended yet. When the inspectors' report is published we may know what went on behind the scenes, and why. This does not stop the premature publication of books promising enlightenment, but delivering nothing of the sort.

The trouble is that historical background is, at best, of peripheral significance to the DTI investigation. This ex-

plains why *The Guinness Affair*, from its sober, factual first chapters, becomes progressively more hysterical as it moves on to more vital subject matter, such as events since the investigation began.

This hysteria is reflected in the clichéd language used by the authors who often sacrifice accuracy to effect. There are several factual inaccuracies, and the book offers no real insight into how the Guinness affair, its wide-scale abuse of public company money and of the rules governing takeovers, was allowed to happen.

GRANTA LESSING

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James Fenton looting Marcos's palace in the Philippines; Joseph Lelyveld on the buses with the blacks in South Africa, and Saul Bellow in Paris.

Paul Theroux, Jonathan Raban, Martha Gellhorn, and Harif Kereishi (author of "My Beautiful Launderette") in Bradford.

Bruce Chatwin follows Aborigines across Australia. Ryszard Kapuscinski carries a coffin into the Polish "Bush". And John Berger defines the story-teller — detached, sceptical and intensely compassionate.

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**PART 2**  
**Executive Editor**  
**Kenneth Fleet**  
**STOCK MARKET**  
FT 30 Share  
1827.2 (-9.5)  
FT-SE 100  
2356.9 (-8.5)  
**Bargains**  
51118 (56094)  
**USM (Datastream)**  
206.47 (+0.73)  
**THE POUND**  
US dollar  
1.6210 (same)  
W German mark  
2.9851 (+0.0025)  
**Trade-weighted**  
73.0 (same)

# Brothers deny insider deal

## 'Overheard conversation' sparked share-buying

By Lawrence Lever

Mr Brian Evans, who is at the centre of the latest insider dealing inquiry to hit Morgan Grenfell, yesterday denied he had done anything wrong in buying 80,000 shares in Arthur Bell & Sons four days before Guinness launched a takeover bid for the company.

Mr Evans' brother, Mr Philip Evans, a corporate finance director at Morgan Grenfell, had been advising Guinness on the bid for Bells at the time of the share purchase.

But Mr Brian Evans, who lived with his brother at the time and still does, claims his brother did not pass him any price-sensitive information.

Yesterday, Morgan Grenfell moved quickly to express its support for Mr Philip Evans. The facts were put to Mr John Craven, the new Morgan chief executive, at a meeting of directors. Morgan later issued a statement saying it "had no reason to question" assurances from Mr Philip Evans that he did not pass on inside information to his brother.

Mr Brian Evans bought 80,000 shares in Arthur Bell on Monday, June 10, through a Jersey nominee company.

The instructions for the purchase came from Nigel Harris & Partners, a Jersey firm of solicitors, and booked through a Manchester broker.

"At no time was this transaction discussed between myself and my brother Philip," he says in a statement issued through his solicitors.

"At the end of the first week in June 1985, I was in the Caledonian Club when I overheard a conversation between two Scotsmen which led me to believe clearly that there was to be a change of ownership of Bells."

As a result of the conversation and Press speculation, Mr Evans says he decided to buy the Arthur Bell shares using funds from the sale of his business.

"I did not disclose this decision to my brother, nor have I ever discussed any of my investments with him, until yesterday," says Mr Evans, whose present business is selling security systems to hotels.

Mr Evans is believed to have made a profit of about £80,000 on the Arthur Bell shares, which shot up from 160p to 263p in the week that the Guinness bid was announced on Friday, June 14.

"I was aware he was working very long hours but certainly had no knowledge that he was involved in the proposed acquisition of Bells."

The Stock Exchange launched an inquiry into the movement of Bells' shares immediately before the bid and traced Mr Evans' bargain. The Jersey firm of solicitors, with Mr Evans' approval, released written details of his share dealings to the registrars of Bells. It also gave details over the telephone to the Exchange.

A spokesman for the Exchange said it "did not investigate any connection between Mr Brian Evans and his brother owing to a clerical typographical error." Someone at the Exchange took down the name "Mr Brian Harris" instead of Mr Brian Evans. As a result, the Exchange took no further action.

However, when the Department of Trade and Industry investigation into Guinness was announced, the Exchange handed its file over to the DTI inspectors. The DTI is looking into the case.



First among flag-wavers: Sir Norman Payne, chairman of BAA, at yesterday's official launch of the share flotation

# BAA certain the price is right

By Ray Heath

Dancing girls waving the flags of all nations yesterday celebrated the official launching of 500 million shares in BAA, the Government's latest privatization issue.

The background music was John Williams' Olympic theme, but equally appropriate would have been Fanfare for the Common Man, which accompanied British Airways' flotation. The 245p per share issue price is no giveaway, but with a first instalment of only £1, small investors are expected to flock to the issue.

The flotation of the airports operator has already attracted one million inquiries from potential investors, compared to the 600,000 received for the Roll-Royce issue.

The demand for information about BAA suggests that it could attract even more applications than the 2,025 million made for the £1.36 billion Rolls-Royce offer, although it is unlikely to match the massive British Gas and Telecom issues.

Despite the added complications of a tender element, the will be provided through mini-prospectuses, application forms, and in newspapers.

Of the 500 million shares in BAA - formerly British Airports Authority - 260 million will be sold through the fixed priced offer, 125 million will be reserved for the tender, and with more than 400 City institutions expected to take part. On Tuesday, 17 main underwriters took just 45 minutes to agree to take part in the issue. The cost of underwriting the issue will be £6.5 million, or 0.5311 per cent of the total value, the lowest ever in a privatization issue.

The key to first-day profits will be the amount that institutions and large investors are prepared to bid for the shares being sold by tender. Around 270p a share was being suggested yesterday by analysts, but no bids are expected to be put in until much closer to the July 16 closing date.

If first-day dealings commenced at a similar level, small shareholders who received the minimum of 150 shares would make a gross profit of £37.50.

Government and its advisers believe that BAA's steady track record is even more appropriate as an investment for small investors than Rolls.

Mr Paul Channon, Secretary of State for Transport, promised yesterday that there will not be a repeat of the shortage of application forms, which marred the Rolls issue. More than 15 million forms

115 million will be firmly placed with institutions.

To encourage investors to remain with the company, and not take quick profits, a bonus of one free share for every ten held continuously until July 31, 1990 will be awarded, up to a maximum of 200 shares.

The sub-underwriting of the issue took place yesterday.

# US insurer applies for SE listing

USF&G Corporation, one of the largest US insurance companies, capitalized at \$2.9 billion (£1.8 billion), has applied to the London Stock Exchange for a listing and dealings are expected to start today. Yesterday it was trading at \$39 1/4 in New York.

In the year to the end-December last year, USF&G earned operating income of \$242.5 million on premiums of \$3.7 billion. But in the quarter to end-March, net income fell from \$143.6 million to \$3.6 million.

Temps, page 26

# Wagon ahead

Wagon Industrial Holdings, the office equipment and materials handling group, reported pretax profits up 23 per cent to £7.54 million for last year, on sales up 14 per cent to £95.2 million. The dividend payout is raised 18 per cent to a total of 10p a share.

Temps, page 26

# EFM steps up

Shares in Edinburgh Fund Managers will move up from the USM to a full listing today. EFM has just under £1 billion under management, much of it in Japan and the Far East.

Temps, page 26

# Owner out

Mr Neil Scott, the former chairman of Owners Abroad, the holiday company, last night sold most of his shares in the business and said he had abandoned plans to launch a consortium bid. Shares in the company had risen sharply on prospects of an offer.

# SUMMARY

# STOCK MARKETS

New York	2448.30 (-0.48)
Dow Jones	
Nikkei Dow	23472.42 (-348.57)
Hong Kong	3251.38 (+14.97)
Amsterdam	313.8 (+0.2)
Sydney	1883.5 (+20.7)
Frankfurt	
Commerzbank	1903.7 (+17.3)
Brexit	
General	3094.7 (+28.7)
Paris	421.8 (+3.2)
Zurich	542.80 (+5.20)
London	1191.17 (-2.27)
FT 30	1827.2 (-9.5)
Recent issues	Page 26
Closing prices	Page 26

# MAIN PRICE CHANGES

NYSE	
Glaxo	1770p (+30p)
Oakwood Group	770p (+35p)
Bristol	158p (+25p)
Countrywide Props	1220p (+70p)
UK Electric	520p (+25p)
G Scholes	630p (+15p)
Volvo Group	425p (+25p)
Cardo Eng	780p (+30p)
Lookers	458p (+25p)
T Cowie	3220p (+31p)
Textured Jersey	230p (+35p)
LH Group	255p (+30p)
Avoca	673p (+25p)
A Caird	238p (+30p)
Dauphin	1200p (+50p)
Asia Jewellery	730p (+37p)
Marina Dots	851p (+85p)
Asprey	975p (+140p)

# FALLS

WFF Group	945p (-25p)
Midland Bank	630p (-24p)

# INTEREST RATES

London Bank Base: 9%  
3-month interbank: 8 1/4-9 1/4%  
3-month eligible bills: 8 1/4-9 1/4%  
buying rate  
US Prime Rate: 8 1/4%  
Federal Funds: 5 1/2-5 3/4%  
3-month Treasury Bills: 5.61-5.60%  
30-year bonds: 103 1/2-103 3/4%

# CURRENCIES

London	New York
£/\$	\$1.6210
£/DM	2.9851
£/Sfr	1.4450
£/FF	6.5596
£/Yen	163.60
£/A\$	0.6700
£/Indec	103.0
ECU	1.36603

# GOLD

London: 442.15 pm \$448.40  
spot \$448.25-448.75 (\$275.50-276.00)  
New York: 448.00-448.50

# NORTH SEA OIL

Brent (Aug.) pm \$19.30 bbl (\$19.33)  
Dedicated interest trading price

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Money Markets	28	Foreign Exchange	28
Wall Street	26	Traded Options	28
Commodities	27	Share Prices	29
City Diary	27	Unit Trusts	30
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# Mercantile confirms approach

By John Bell, City Editor

A sharp rise in the shares of Mercantile House Holdings, yesterday forced the money-broker and financial services group to disclose that it has received an approach which may lead to a takeover offer.

Amid strong stock market rumours of a possible bid from British & Commonwealth, the acquisitive group run by Mr John Gunn, Mercantile House shares soared 55p to 463p in active dealings. No comment was forthcoming from B&C yesterday.

The most likely bidder for Mercantile House would be the Toronto-based financial group CrownX, which owns Crown Life, Canada's eighth largest insurance group. In January CrownX paid \$44 million for a 14.9 per cent stake in Mercantile which valued the whole of the group at £291 million. At the time Mr Winston Ling, a vice president of CrownX said that the two companies had been discussing potential areas of co-operation for some time.

The London-based group, run by Mr John Barkshire, would give CrownX an international link. The most recent balance sheet shows CrownX has assets of £3.5 billion.

# Account rules 'too flexible'

By Carol Ferguson

A laissez-faire atmosphere in accounting may be to blame for the high level of takeover activity in recent years, according to a discussion paper published today for the Confederation of British Industry's Task Force on City-Industry Relations.

The paper argues that present accounting practice gives managers too much flexibility to choose the accounting method that will show the figures in the best light. In addition, the method selected often has the effect of disguising the full cost.

As a result, shareholders and potential investors are receiving a less straightforward representation of the financial situation of the reporting company than if firm standards were applied.

"The choice which companies now have means that they can choose an accounting method which best satisfies a desired profit trend or financial position, but it may be considered inappropriate because it is at variance with the economic reality," the paper states.

Mr Paul Ruttman, a partner in Arthur Young, the accountant, and chairman of the Parliamentary and Law Committee of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, said: "I am delighted to see the CBI becoming involved in these issues which have previously been the preserve of accountants. These matters affect industry, and it is nice to see industry taking an interest."

The practices pinpointed have already generated considerable debate in the accounting profession. The Accounting Standards Committee is already reviewing standards SSAP 22 and SSAP 23, and the results of the Task Force's discussion will be submitted to the ASC.

A key area is the blurring of the distinction between mergers and acquisitions, due through the use of vendor placings. A business combination which is strictly speaking an acquisition of one company by another can account for the acquisition as a merger if the company was bought for shares. The paper also highlights the scope for abuse of the merger standard SSAP 23 to flatter future profits in three key areas:

- The creation and write-off of goodwill.
- The use of "unusually high" provisions.
- The subjectivity of "fair values."

The conclusions of the Task Force will be made known when it reports to the CBI's annual conference in Glasgow in November. Comments are invited on the paper by August 31.

Comment, page 27

# £448m wins Contibel

The Belgian investment group, Tractebel and Groupe Bruxelles Lambert, appeared to have won control of Contibel, last night after raising their takeover bid from £395 million to £448 million.

A tea-time raid on Contibel shares, launched immediately after the official terms had been raised from 278p to 315p a share in cash, garnered enough shares to give the Belgians 52.5 per cent of the Contibel equity, after including the 7.7 per cent acceptances for the previous bid.

The higher bid represents a limited triumph for Contibel's institutional investors, and particularly the Provident Mutual, who have steadfastly resisted the terms.

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# GEC wins £21m US order

By Derek Harris

Industrial Editor

GEC Avionics, part of General Electric Company and Europe's largest aviation electronics manufacturer, has scooped up a third successive US defence order which could create about 625 new jobs.

More than 250 of the new jobs will be at the GEC Avionics instrument systems factory at Rochester, Kent. Subcontractors supplying GEC Avionics will also benefit.

The order, worth \$35 million (£21.60 million), is from the US Air Force to re-equip it and the US Navy with on-board computers for a variety of defence aircraft. It brings to \$135 million the value of US orders so far for standard central air data computers (SCADC) which monitor the functioning of an aircraft.

Including the employment effect of the latest order, announced yesterday, the US defence contracts will have created more than 2,400 jobs altogether, according to Mr Ron Howard, the GEC Avionics managing director. About 1,000 of the new jobs are at the Kent factory and another 1,400 at 80 subcontractors.

All the US defence orders for SCADC have so far gone to GEC Avionics which had to beat tough international competition to win each order. The biggest threat was Garrett, the leading US supplier of aviation electronics systems.

More US defence orders still lie ahead when a later generation of computers reach the replacement stage.

# Coal privatization 'costs 75,000 jobs'

By David Young Energy Correspondent

The early privatization of British Coal with the likely loss of 75,000 jobs has been recommended in a new study of the industry by the Centre for Policy Studies.

The report suggests that the industry should move into the private sector on an area-by-area basis before the industry nationally shows that it can operate in profit.

It also suggests that the costs, in terms of redundancy payments which the Government should meet, will be more than recouped by the benefits to British industry as a whole from lower energy costs.

The authors of the report, Mr Allen Sykes, who is a managing director of Consoli-

# Judgment on Ward awaited

Mr Thomas Ward, the former Guinness director, must wait to find out if he has to pay back the £5.2 million he received from the company on the authorization of Mr Ernest Saunders, the then chairman.

Sir Nicolas Browne-Wilkinson, Vice-Chancellor, said yesterday he would consider the claim by Guinness, that Mr Ward, an American lawyer, had shown no reasonable defence to their action.

They seek summary judgment on their allegations against him of "dishonesty and bad faith" over the payment. Mr Ward denies it.

● The Fraud Squad of the Metropolitan Police are investigating an alleged conspiracy to defraud shareholders during Guinness's bid to take over the Distillers Company.

# A mortgage for life's little ups and downs.

Wouldn't it be marvellous if you could choose how much you pay each month in mortgage repayment? It is possible. John Charcol's new flexible mortgage is quite unique.

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## STOCK MARKET

## Americans mop up Jaguar shares

By Michael Clark and Geoffrey Foster

Jaguar, the luxury car manufacturer, moved into top gear yesterday with a rise of 10p to 562p helped by a "buy" recommendation from Kidder Peabody, the New York investment house.

Kidder was reported to be a big buyer of the shares first thing, but, according to other brokers, may have bitten off more than it could chew. Dealers claim Kidder possibly underestimated the number of shares still held in the shares. "They may have found more sellers than buyers," was the comment of one leading broker. A total of almost 3 million shares had changed hands by the close of business last night with the Jaguar price still about £1 below its high for the year.

The Americans have been big fans of Jaguar for some time and the launch of the group's long-awaited XJ40 series was warmly received by motoring enthusiasts over there. America is now Jaguar's biggest export market. But analysts back in London claim figures for the current year may be ravaged by start-up costs of the new XJ40 series and the recent strength of sterling against the dollar.

As a result, most analysts are looking for a shortfall in pretax profits for the current year of £800,000 to £120 million. For next year they are forecasting a figure of about £140 million.

The rest of the equity market ran out of steam after a firm start despite another strong overnight performance overnight on Wall Street.

Dealers reported some light profit-taking after this week's record-breaking run with the FT 30 share index closing 9.5 down at 1,827.2, having been 4.3 up at one stage. The broader FT-SE 100 share index finished 8.5 down at 2,356.9.

The mysterious and all-powerful Kuwait Investment Office contributed to the market's shakeout as it decided to reassess its huge equity portfolio.

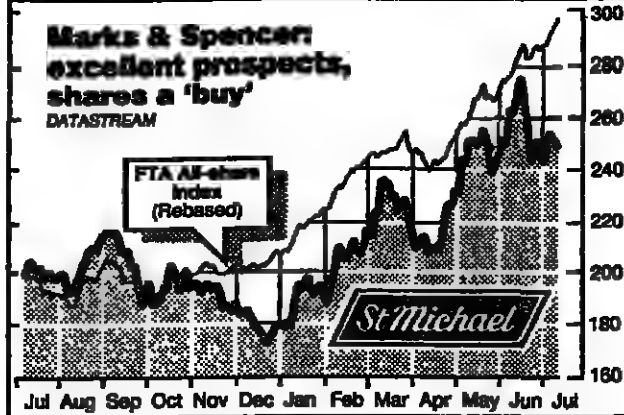
Out of favour was Trafalgar House as it dumped 17 million shares. Hoare Govett, the broker, completed the business at 396p. However, it failed to affect the price which closed 6p higher at 407p.

Another stock to come under the hammer was Norfolk Capital Group, the hotel

chain, where Lady Joseph, the widow of Sir Max Joseph, still owns about 9 per cent stake. The Kuwaitis have sold their entire stake of 43.4 million shares, or 14.84 per cent of the total, at 39.5p through James Capel, the broker.

Among the leaders, Glaxo came within a whisker of its year's high helped by talk of

reorganizing its South African



another positive article in *The Lancet*, the medical journal, which pushed the price up 38p to £17.42. Rowntree MacIntosh, the confectionery group, climbed 8p to 574p following a bullish lunch at Warburg Securities, the investment house. Warburg is also expected to publish a bullish note soon on Next, down 3p at 352p.

Cable & Wireless was another firm market with a rise of 11p to 401p in the wake of a meeting with Wood Mackenzie, the broker.

Investment Johnson, the brick-maker, responded positively to an upgrading of profits by Cazenove, the broker, with a rise of 17p to 568p. Hawley Group firmed 9p to 168p after a visit by the analysts to British Car Auctions's Blackburne centre.

Consolidated Gold Fields, the mining finance house, almost crossed the £11-level, helped by unconfirmed reports that it had started to reorganize its South African

store will open early next year at Cheshunt in Hertfordshire with 67,000 sq ft of sales area. A further nine stores are actively under consideration.

With more than 1.5 million chargecard holders - sales on chargecard for the year increased by 54 per cent to 11 per cent of overall national turnover - profits will start to come through from this area in 1988/89, its fourth year of operation. All this augurs well for the company and the shares should soon start to prosper.

Clearing banks took a distinct turn for the worse after the City further digested news of Midland Bank's triple package - including the widely expected rights issue - aimed at tackling its exposure to Third World debts. Midland dropped 26p to 628p as

Charles Barker, the advertising agency, is nudging toward its peak of 213p on talk of a 5 per cent stake building. Blue Arrow is tipped as a contender, but this is unlikely. Instead look to Cowan de Groot where Mr Philip Birch, Ward White's chairman, is a non-executive director.

County NatWest, the broker, advised clients to "sell" the shares stating that they looked too highly rated in the short term. Lloyds shed 13p to 375p and NatWest 7p to 722p.

Shares of Acis Jewellery, the loss-making shops-within-shops retail chain, continued to go from strength to strength, rising a further 45p

to 427p taking the rise over the past three weeks to well over £1.

Speculators continue to support the shares on high hopes that Mr Darryl Phillips, the South African entrepreneur, who recently made an agreed 20p-a-share bid for the company, will develop the company.

Meyer International, Britain's biggest timber group, stood out in a buoyant building sector, rising 20p to 460p on persistent speculative buying fuelled by talk that Blue Circle Industries was lining up a bid for the company. Last month, Meyer announced a 40 per cent leap in annual pretax profits to a record £45.1 million.

Shares of Countryside Properties, the Essex housebuilder and property developer, rose a further 35p to £12.30 as dealers continued to dream of a bid - rival CH Beazer was recently said to have given Countryside the once over. Additionally, hopes have been high of late that the board might soon announce share-slitting proposals in order to enhance the shares' marketability. They have risen strongly this year and currently stand nearly £7 above the year's low.

Brewery issues succumbed to end-of-account profit-taking after the recent good run which has coincided with a warm spell of weather and better-than-expected results from Scottish and Newcastle Breweries. S & N relinquished 6p at 251p, while Allied Lyons, following the chairman's annual meeting statement, gave up 13p at 444p.

## TEMPUS

## USF&amp;G yields some interest

The severity of the last insurance slump has deterred many from taking more than a short-term sector view.

Few investors will do more than trade shares. They are unwilling to hold on to them on the off-chance that companies have indeed shaped up to prevent a repetition of the ravages of the early eighties.

It will be hard for USF&G, an American debenture on the London scene, to convince British investors that it has anything better or different to offer. Apart, that is, for its above-average yield.

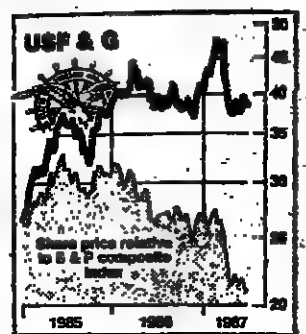
It tells a familiar tale, pointing out that the factors leading to a collapse of the market - high interest rates, profitable underwriting business and reinsurance overcapacity - are not prevalent today although commercial competition is creeping back.

USF&G is overexposed to commercial business but is determined to enter the next downturn - apparently at least two years away - with adequate reserves. It should then be able to turn down unprofitable business as competition heats up, even if this means losing market share.

Property-casualty accounts for 96 per cent of the business, so diversification is a priority. Life business, although small, is growing at 25 per cent a year. Financial services is insignificant but is the favoured route for expansion, particularly into fund management.

The sector has performed badly of late as investors puzzle over the cycle but USF&G has fared worse than most.

However, a prospective yield of 6.5 per cent and a price earnings ratio of 7 make up for supposed failings elsewhere.



## Wagon Ind

Wagon Industrial Holdings, while not the most glamorous company, has performed well on the stock market, where the share price rose from 257p this year to 405p ahead of yesterday's full-year figures. They then rose another 13p to 418p.

Profits before tax of the Midlands-based materials handling, office furniture and engineering group showed a 23 per cent improvement to £7.54 million, on sales increased by 14 per cent to £95.2 million.

Wagon benefited from the improved industrial climate and the group's flagship business, Link 51, a leader in storage equipment and materials handling, helped boost the contribution of the division from £3.6 million to £4.4 million.

Engineering made a reduced contribution of £821,000 and disposals here could be on the way.

The current year should benefit from recent acquisitions and the market is looking for at least £8 million. The institution who own 85 per cent of the shares has shown an appetite for the stock and are unlikely to be sellers.

## EFM can cash in

Rising markets and bulging piles of investment cash are ideal for those earning a living looking after other people's money. The Thatcher election win suggests those conditions could last another five years, as share prices of the quoted fund management groups now seem to recognize.

For reasons unrelated to performance, it has taken the market longer to respond to Edinburgh Fund Managers.

Its biggest drawbacks have been its USM status, which has deprived it of the prestige and reputation it needs to land the bigger investment contracts, and the poor marketability of its shares.

The first will be put right today when EFM moves up to a full listing, which should enable it to clinch the deals it

has lined up in Japan, Canada and the Continent as part of its plan for an international network of joint ventures.

Foreign money, non-existent in the EFM portfolio two years ago, now represents almost 10 per cent.

With American Trust, the founder, still owning 53 per cent, and General Accident and the management sharing a further 30 per cent, a full quote should in time also bring about a loosening up of the market in the shares.

Since its 1983 USM debut, EFM earnings have risen almost tenfold on a portfolio now nudging £1 billion, but the share price, 361p yesterday against the 75p offer price, has done less well. There is no longer any reason why it should continue to perform so sluggishly.

## WALL STREET

## Early decline for Dow

New York (Reuters) - Stocks turned narrowly lower in early trading after a mild gain failed to show enough strength to extend Tuesday's increases, brokers said. Investors became concerned about an easing in the dollar after early rises and a lower opening in US Treasury securities.





Up a few points at the opening, the Dow Jones industrial average changed direction and fell 5 1/2 points to 2,444. Chartists said it

bumped into selling above the closing record at 2,451. Declining issues wrestled as early lead from gainers.

Meanwhile a shareholder group led by Mr Robert Holmes a Court, the Australian investor, said it had raised its stake in Texaco Inc common stock to 18,040,300 shares, 7.4 per cent of the total outstanding, from 15,507,300 shares, or 6.4 per cent. The total purchase price was \$95.1 million, the group said.

# A company from over here that's also doing rather well over there.

(So just how well are we doing overall?)

-  Half year profit £512 million, up 97%.
-  Earnings per ordinary share 6p, up 46%.
-  Interim dividend 1.4p, up 53%.
-  Cash assets on March 31 exceeded £5 billion.

This record performance was achieved by our investing in industries providing basic goods and essential services both here and in the United States.

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مكازم الذهب

Now be m

Southern Business leaps 42%

Prior finds subsequent position

Dying trade



# Now greater efficiency must be main aim of privatization

**By Rodney Lord, Economics Editor**

The Government's privatization programme has always had multiple objectives, and at different times different objectives have had priority. The beginning of a Parliament is the right time to reassess those priorities and make sure the product lives up to the advertising copy.

When privatization first crept into the Conservative manifesto the aim was to give new life to moribund nationalized industries. Privatization was born out of frustration with the seemingly endless calls on the Exchequer, coupled with a level of service whose main distinction was to have created a new genre — the gas board joke.

As the programme took off during the last Parliament it was discovered, almost accidentally, that it could also give people a direct stake in British industry, which might foster the same beneficial characteristics of ownership as the programme of council house sales had done through home ownership. Privatization has trebled the number of personal shareholders in Britain to about eight-and-a-half million, and the balance between institutional saving and personal saving has been shifted, at least slightly.

This emphasis on wider share ownership has meant that the third objective of the programme — raising money — has had lower priority.

Issues have been attractively priced and big premiums have been realized over the flotation price.

Having attracted the personal saver's attention, the Government can now afford to be a bit more canny in its pricing policy. As a share with few, if any, parallels worldwide, British Airways Authority — now BAA — is a natural candidate for sale by tender. The only way the Government can be sure of neither asking too much nor selling too cheaply is to let the market fix the price.

In the event, wider share ownership arguments have continued to weigh heavily with ministers, who have decided to put to tender just a quarter of the stock. The remainder is being offered on the simple fixed price basis which personal investors by now understand, although the price is higher than some in the City are thought to have advised.

The Government will do well to build on this experiment with future issues. It has been well worth paying a premium to spread the habit of share-owning more widely, but the need to under-price public assets becomes steadily less persuasive as the years go by. Not only that, the Government's aim is to build a nation of shareholders, not a nation of speculators. Buyers will be attracted anyway to the

## ECONOMIC VIEW



Meeting the challenge: Cecil Parkinson and Lord Marshall

businesses whose products and services they know — that is a good investment principle. But they should reckon to hold their shares for rather longer than the account.

More demanding prices will help to swell further the proceeds the Government can expect from privatization over the next few years. These have already been substantially increased by the stock market boom, and in the case of BP the recovery in the oil price which has virtually doubled the value of the Government's remaining holding in BP over the past year.

There are also new privatization candidates appearing over the horizon such as British Steel, whose chairman

As a result, the out-turn for the public sector borrowing requirement is that much more likely to undershoot the planned £4 billion. But an undershoot resulting from higher privatization proceeds would have no implications for the Government's fiscal stance, because the macro-economic effect on the economy would be little different from an equivalent amount of gilt sales.

As well as changing the emphasis of its sales tactics, the Government would do well to alter the balance of its objectives more strongly in favour of its original aim of increasing the efficiency of the industries concerned. If this means out-staring some of the nationalized industry chiefs, there is no better moment.

Electricity is the big challenge, and Lord Marshall, chairman of the Central Electricity Generating Board, a key figure. With a whole Parliament stretching ahead there is no excuse for Mr Cecil Parkinson, the Energy Secretary, not to take the right decisions rather than the convenient ones. The right decisions will be those that maximize competition.

It is not clear that private ownership has yet worked the same miracle for the monopoly utilities such as British Telecom and British Gas. It is vital that privatization wins its spurs with the consumer in these industries too.

## COMMENT Kenneth Fleet

# Accounting for the rise in takeovers

I would require months of study to prove conclusively that the recent takeover boom had been stimulated in large part let alone wholly by a sort of free-for-all in merger and acquisition accounting. Nevertheless there is a proper and widespread concern that the flexibility allowed by the takeover and merger accounting standards may be affecting business decisions, and that some mergers and acquisitions may have taken place for the "straight" financial gain which in the books of many industrialists and most politicians is not a good reason for taking over another company. There is still a marked preference in this country for mechanical engineering over financial engineering.

It is to this question that the Confederation of British Industry's Task Force has addressed itself in its first significant discussion paper since it was formed last November to improve relationships between the City and industry.

No conclusions are drawn in the paper. Rather, it is composed of a series of questions on which comments are invited. However it points out that the present system allows companies to choose the method which enables the trend of reported profits to fit the aims of management.

Two firms of similar size undertaking acquisitions in similar circumstances can report widely differing profit trends depending on the accounting method used. The distortion in profits can lead to a distortion in the market place, and this could be to the detriment of the company with the better quality earnings.

The paper, which sets out both the present law and the accounting standards governing acquisition and merger accounting, argues in favour of approaching reform through revision of the accounting standards. SSAP22, (Accounting for Goodwill) and SSAP23, (Accounting for Acquisitions and Mergers). It believes that the alternative, a comprehensive tightening of the law, would take much longer and be much more difficult.

It is however an observable truth that accounting standards do not change all that quickly either. SSAP23 is the youngest of the standards; yet almost as soon as it became effective in April 1985, it became apparent that it had serious deficiencies.

It has taken two years for the groundswell of opinion to become clamorous enough to prod the accountants into considering whether the standards might need to be reviewed. And by the time it has formulated its new standards and gone through the "exposure" process, including taking into account the findings of the Task Force, another two years will have passed.

It is difficult to admit so soon after it was introduced that a standard may actually have opened up opportunities for abuse rather than have closed them. Hence the need to take time to get it right the next time. The pleadings of special interest groups must be resisted. Standards must limit or exclude choices altogether. There is no other way to the kind of system of accounting which industry needs: a system that is neutral in its effect on business decisions.

## Southern Business leaps 42%

**By Geoffrey Foster**

Southern Business Group, the photocopy and drink vending machine operation, saw a near-42 per cent rise in interim profits to a record £1.61 million pre-tax. This was on turnover up 32 per cent to £5.3 million.

Earnings per share jumped by 42 per cent to 9.57p and the interim dividend is being raised from 1.3p to 1.7p, an increase of 31 per cent.

The results, which excluded any contribution from its 100 per cent owned subsidiary, Electronic Business Machines (Sussex), impressed the market and the shares rose 6p to a peak of 323p. The shares were placed on the USM at 85p in June 1983.

The two core operating divisions of the company — Photocopying and Maxpac — continue to prosper with forward contracted income standing 31 per cent higher at £60.5 million on an annual basis with associated companies total forward contracted income amounting to £10 million.

In March, the company raised £8.5 million via a placing of 3.86 million shares at 215p.

Mr David McErlain, the chairman, said yesterday, the company has no borrowings and £6 million for future expansion. No further acquisitions are planned for this calendar year, but the board will be back in the market next year. He is confident the continuing growth of the company's main stream activities will ensure success.

## 'Mr Clean' intends to make tourism sparkle

**By Derek Harris, Industrial Editor**

Mr John Lee, the new employment minister responsible for tourism, has already made his mark by calling for a spookier Britain. His postbag as "Mr Clean" has been flooded with letters of advice from around the country, pointing out rubbish-spots that need cleaning up.

It will not be his only campaign as he makes the building-up of the leisure and tourism industry his top priority. "This is almost Britain's greatest growth industry, producing nearly 50,000 new jobs a year. It is a vibrant industry. It is going to be an increasingly exciting one."

He has just opened discussions in the City, which he hopes will lead to the creation of the first venture capital fund devoted to the leisure industry. He wants key institutions to launch the fund on a partnership basis to fill what he sees as a funding gap.

There have been criticisms in some parts of the leisure industry that the City has fought shy of investment in the sector, but Mr Lee does not go so far.

He said: "There has been too much capital chasing too few good people and ideas. The good projects and the good individuals have been able to get backing. But it has perhaps been more difficult in the regions. And I do accept that there has been criticism of the City as far as leisure and tourism development is concerned."

A key factor in setting up a targeted fund would be to



John Lee: leisure and tourism top priority

Mr Lee has other priorities, including improvement of training in the industry. "We have not yet succeeded in getting over to young people the range of job opportunities in tourism. There is still the feeling that many of the jobs are somehow second-rate. This is simply a cultural block and must be breached."

"There has been criticism that some of the jobs in leisure are part-time. But the plain truth is that the majority of people in part-time work want precisely that, often because of family commitments."

He promised that the regions would get a fair crack of the whip. "I will make sure of that," he said, pointing out that he had come into the job with strong regional roots, in his case mostly in the North-west where he has his constituency around Pendle, Lancashire, and a family home south of Manchester.

He cited the North-west as an example of tourism and job growth. In two years to the end of 1986 there was a 12 per cent increase in employment in the leisure and tourism sector, with developments including Liverpool's Albert Dock scheme and the G-Mex exhibition hall in Manchester.

The next move will be in Mr Lee's clean-up-Britain campaign, where he is considering calling for public lavatories to be supervised, as more usually happens on the Continent. Another way being considered for stimulating better standards of cleanliness and hygiene is the launching of an award.

## Expansion hits profit at Lewmar

**By Joe Joseph**

The glory of having its marine equipment on both the victorious *Stars and Stripes* and the runner-up *Kookaburra III* in the America's Cup yacht race failed to prevent Lewmar from suffering a profit setback last year.

Sales, dented by some deferred contracts and the delayed launch of two new product ranges, totalled £17.66 million in the year to February, £1.5 million more than in the previous year, but still about £800,000 less than the USM-quoted company was expecting.

The result was that pretax profits, pressured further by the cost of increased research and development, another acquisition last year and the expense of setting up a marketing subsidiary in the Netherlands, slipped by nearly £500,000 to £3.05 million. A final dividend of 1.625p will make 2.625p for the year.

Mr John Burton, the chairman, said: "While the financial results for the year were disappointing, they reflected the costs of a number of important steps which were taken to ensure that we have a base from which good sales and profits can be achieved."

Mr Burton, whose family owns about 75 per cent of Lewmar, is negotiating to sell it.

## Strains of consumer credit

With less than a clarion call but more than a nudge and a wink, Brian Quinn, head of banking supervision, yesterday repeated the Bank of England's belief that the rising tide of consumer credit could carry problems for the future. Common sense, he told an Institute for International Research conference, argued that borrowing at double the rate at which personal income was rising could not continue "without creating strains."

"The interesting and difficult question is whether we are approaching the point at which the amount of debt outstanding is so high as to strain households' ability to service it in the future, particularly if the economic environment becomes less benign," Mr Quinn thinks that we are approaching that point. A sharp drop in house prices could "spell trouble for many individuals."

There are no signs of a slowdown in lending to the personal sector. Consumer credit outstanding rose by 17 per cent in 1985 and 1986, with credit card spending setting the pace and loans for house purchase (the great bulk of personal borrowing) rising at an accelerating rate. The appetite for credit has not abated in 1987. The result is that personal real indebtedness has virtually doubled in the last decade, with most of the growth taking place in the last five years. At the same time, of course, the people's net wealth has also increased but those who have been borrowing hard are not necessarily the same people who are materially vastly better off. An upward trend in arrears, in the number

of court actions to recover debt and in house repossessions emphasize the divide between the haves and the would-haves.

Extending credit is clearly very good business for the lenders who at the same time as they are relaxing their lending criteria to bring more borrowers into the net are apparently capable of deluding themselves that they are doing the opposite. At the other extreme some lenders take the view that they can take risks with credit-worthiness as long as the margins on the loans they extend are so good.

The Bank of England, as ever, is on the side of prudence which might well avert the dangers Mr Quinn, with his hand shading his eyes, perceives on the horizon. Credit assessment needs to be improved and applied more widely, both before a decision to lend is taken and during the period of the loan "to ensure that any problems can be identified early and appropriate action taken."

Mr Quinn is a keen advocate of a National Credit Register covering both "white" and "black" information and drawing on the records of all major retail banks and credit card companies. There are risks in this big brother approach to sorting the sheep from the goats but in his view "no insurmountable obstacles." His third prescription for preventative medicine is good communication between lender and borrower with a view to averting more serious problems when borrowers first find themselves in difficulty with repayments.

## Prior finds subsequent position

Tony Prior, who has been effectively unemployed since the Department of Trade and Industry closed down his licensed dealing business, Prior Harwin Securities, in December last year, has found himself a job. He started work this week at Opal Statistics, a young, respected and fast-expanding company offering computerised statistical information on the performance of unit trusts and such like to some 2,000 subscribers, including 60 or so of the City's top institutions. "I'm still finding my feet at the moment," Prior, aged 37, tells me from his new office in Finsbury Circus. "I haven't got a job title as such yet — I'm a bit like a minister without portfolio." He was absent from his new desk for a few hours on Tuesday, however, to keep an appointment with the official receiver to sign documents relating to the winding up of Prior Harwin. "The DTI still hasn't come up with anything new to show that we weren't insolvent, but it looks as if it's all over now bar the shouting," he says philosophically. "They expect to make a payout within three months and creditors should get between 50p and 70p in the pound."

## THE TIMES CITY DIARY

### Jays of a feather?

Can two brothers really be so different? Martin Jay, chairman of marine equipment maker Lewmar and younger brother of Peter — our former man in Washington and currently publisher Robert Maxwell's right hand man — has been busy telling the City of his plans to tap the booming interest in custom yachts and power boats. Lewmar's winches and instruments were carried by both *Stars and Stripes*, the America's Cup winner, and *Kookaburra III*, the runner-up. But while younger brother Martin joshes with the jet set, Peter is fretting about the future of the world. In his just published tome *Apocalypse 2000* written with Michael Stewart, successful Labour candidate and currently a don at University College, London — Peter calls for higher taxes on the rich and increased welfare spending on the poor if democracy is to be saved for mankind. What do they find to talk about at family reunions?

little off the price of the 13 funeral operations bought by the Co-operative Wholesale Society this year from House



"Overpriced at any price, I would say"

## View up in smoke?

An ugly 150ft chimney threatens to mar the view from both Castle Howard — Lord Howard's stately home and the setting for the television serial *Brideshead Revisited* — and Hovingham, the north Yorkshire village where the Duchess of Kent grew up and her brother, Sir Marcus Worsley, still lives. Taylor Woodrow Energy has submitted an application to the local council to develop what would be Britain's biggest on-shore gas field. It wants to exploit five gas wells in the Vale of Pickering, build a gas treatment plant and a network of pipelines, including one feeding into the British Gas national grid system. Taylor Woodrow is making the application on behalf of a consortium comprising BP, RTZ, Pict Petroleum and James Finlay, a company previously known as a tea and coffee importer. They expect the field to produce 25 million cubic feet of gas a day for the next six years at least — and possibly for as much as 20 years. And already it looks as if the field will go ahead. John Renshaw, the North Yorkshire County Council planning officer, said yesterday: "It's a major environmental problem but we hope we can arrive at a compromise."

● If you think the paltry salaries you and your partner earn do not legitimately permit you to qualify as Yuppies in your own right, how about referring to yourselves as Tummies — two incomes necessary?

Carol Leonard

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## GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

July 9, 1987

**D**uring the late 1960s and the early 1970s raw-faced young graduates flocked to the City in search of exciting and well paid jobs. A path to the Square Mile had long been beaten by Oxford and Cambridge men, destined for directorships of a clutch of old-established merchant banks. But the arrival of scores of American banking houses, beginning around 1965, heralded some major changes in the market-place, the effects of which *inter alia* were to improve the prospects for graduates and to increase the number opting for banking as a career.

The American banks, eventually followed by their Canadian, European and Far Eastern counterparts, rarely waited for third-year students to knock politely on their doors. Senior officers actually visited the universities — and not just the *crème de la crème* of the Oxbridge colleges — held two-day long interview sessions, and carefully briefed potential candidates on what lay in store.

The hopefuls, for their part, were enticed along for interviews by the wording of write-ups inserted into publications such as the *Commonwealth Directory for Graduates*. Training was offered, travel was promised, a career path was suggested and salaries were above average.

As every autumn arrived, successful applicants embarked on credit analyses courses, which were rigorous, demanding, well structured and lasting anything from one to two years. At the

London branch of one prominent New York commercial bank a test was administered every Monday morning, based on subjects covered in the management training course during the previous week. A pass mark of 75 per cent was set and anything less was considered a real failure, and the defaulting trainee would be reproached.

In sharp contrast, an indigenous commercial bank required its recently arrived would-be bankers to scan the financial press, to go on "the walks" and to assist in the opening and closing of the vault during the first year of recruitment. Before too long, the British institutions started to lose staff to their more brash but better organized Yankee and foreign rivals.

NOW the financial world is a different place. London remains a pre-eminent banking centre and has grown out of all proportion. Hundreds more banks are well represented. Big Bang and de-regulation have changed many of the ground rules, and long-cherished dividing lines between various types of financial activity have been rubbed out.

Graduates still flock to the Square Mile, and before too long time has passed they head cheerily for the capital markets divisions, the dealing rooms and mergers and acquisitions. Sports cars, 3 per cent mortgages and medical cover loom. Glittering careers are there for the making, travel abounds and salaries sparkle in the eyes of the brightest.

Those institutions that thought

Alastair Shaw: Training future executives poses problems for finance houses

## We need new methods to speed up the process of learning about money



Alastair Shaw is managing director of Financial Limited

little about recruitment drives and training courses 20 years ago have slowly come into line. But for any finance house, the business of training these future executive directors and senior vice-presidents poses a number of pressing problems.

Gone is the luxury of time. British merchant banks can no longer bring on their juniors over a leisurely period and the Americans are being forced to cut down the length of their far-ranging trainee orientation schemes.

The reason why is clear. The financial world has never been more competitive. Where once a handful of players dominated a market, the issuance of a particular kind of instrument or the trading of certain currencies, now the field is wide open. What every front-line officer is looking for today is intelligent, energetic, resourceful and innovative young entrants who are subjected to a minimum of general bank training

on first joining the bank and who then move over to the new issue department or wherever and prove to be capable of producing income almost from day one.

Top salaries have to be paid to obtain the best graduates in any event, and the longer they spend being trained the greater the drain on overheads and the loss of potential profits.

FOR THE FUTURE the search is on for teaching methods that will speed up the process of learning about money. Resort is increasingly being had to sophisticated video information films, to interactive video disc systems and to computer-based training software. The emphasis is switching away from lectures, slide shows, case studies, and secondment to various banking departments before the recruit has become rather more than just familiar with that department's own terminology.

A series of lectures takes too

long, case studies can only really be written by the senior vice-presidents themselves who cannot spare the time to compile them, and drafting an individual into a foreign exchange department, for example, to watch over the shoulder of an experienced dealer before the rookie has fully understood the difference between premiums and discounts is largely a waste of time. A fresh approach is called for.

The more forward-thinking banks are buying carefully researched video training programmes which detail the workings of specific markets, such as Eurobonds.

These films chronicle the history, define terms, analyse the instruments, examine the role of the players, and look at issuing techniques, pricing, yields, the secondary market, the regulatory environment, settlement and so on.

Such programmes can be shown

to small groups of juniors, working under the supervision of a trainer. Workbooks complement these sessions, which serve to impart a great deal of information in a minimum of time. The time lag between raw recruit and able assistant is shortened considerably.

Interactive video disc is also rapidly coming to the fore. It is very suited to one-on-one information dissemination.

In an interactive programme the otherwise passive viewer becomes an active participant in the learning process, controlling the message, proceeding at his or her own pace, accessing the contents of the disc in random sequence or along paths designed by programme designers, who are not just software engineers but knowledgeable bankers.

A very detailed description of a topical subject like currency options, its origins, jargon, ex-

changes, pricing, profit profiles, ratios and trading strategies can all be dealt with on a single disc. Following worked examples and answering questions on the screen, the whiz-kid can race through it. The retention rate is high and he is on his way to stardom.

And then there is computer-based training. This is the way forward. A microcomputer, user-friendly to the yuppie, can be linked to an interactive disc player, so that more examples can be worked through and further questions posed on the floppy. Stand-alone CBT packages, as distinct from those linked to video discs, are also more and more in evidence. A two-day conference on swaps simply does not stand up to software on the same subject; the latter is far more effective as a learning tool, far more concentrated in its method of tuition and available at the flick of an IBM switch.

Let the videos roll, let the young bloods interact with the discs, and let them play with their carefully programmed PCs. The results will be impressive.

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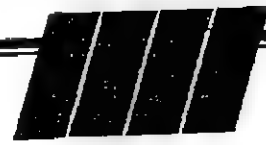
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This is a first-class opportunity for a numerate young person with at least a year's experience in a financial, market analysis or statistics function. You must have at least 'A' level Maths and preferably a higher qualification in business studies or related discipline. Ideally, you will have worked with computerised spreadsheets and must be able to demonstrate that you are able to play a full role in a closely-knit and highly professional team.

If appropriate, assistance will be available for further education and the promotion prospects for the right candidate will be good. The starting salary will be competitive and future pay will be linked to performance. Other benefits, including LV's conform to good modern practice.

Interested? Please write briefly enclosing a c.v. to:

The Personnel Manager,  
International Wool Secretariat,  
Wool House,  
Carlton Gardens,  
London SW1Y 5AE.

**FINANCIAL AND SYSTEMS MANAGER**

£22,000 - £24,000

Electrical Manufacturer and Distributor requires a manager of outstanding ability, aged 25-30, to manage its accounting and financial functions.

The successful applicant will be required to develop and implement company financial accounting and budgetary control strategies and improve the company's computer systems. Accordingly, candidates for the post should have demonstrated abilities in budget preparation and programme analysis, and have a sound knowledge of the principles, practices and methods of accounting and financial administration. The successful candidate will have a management/business qualification at post-graduate level. Candidates for the post should also have demonstrated supervisory and leadership skills as the job will entail training, supervising and motivating staff.

The company wishes to expand its international operations with particular reference to the Middle East and Southern Africa. The successful candidate will therefore have knowledge of the business practices in the Middle East and Southern Africa, and a fluency in Hebrew and/or Arabic would be a distinct advantage.

Please apply with full CV to: Box No H86

**SENIOR TRANSPORT  
ECONOMIST**

TRANSMARK, the London based British Rail International Consultancy, is looking for a suitable qualified senior transport economist. The successful applicant will be involved in the wide range of transport economic research and cost benefit studies currently being undertaken in the U.K. and around the world. He/she will also be responsible for the technical direction and daily management of staff under his/her control.

Applicants should have a degree in economics and either experience in an applied economic area such as transport planning and development economics, or post graduate qualifications. Some fluency in a foreign language as well as international experience would be desirable, as travelling abroad will be involved.

The post carries a salary currently ranging from £13,025 to £22,950 plus £860p.a. London Allowance and the commencing salary will be in line with experience and qualifications. There is a contributory pension scheme and the transfer of existing pension rights can, in most cases, be accepted. There are also free and reduced rate rail travel facilities including travel to and from work.

Applicants should send a detailed C.V. to:  
Chairman & Managing Director,  
TRANSMARK,  
Enterprise House,  
169 Westbourne Terrace,  
London W2 6UY.

British Rail is a non-discriminatory employer, committed to the recruitment and promotion of all grades of staff on the basis of merit and service, without regard to race, creed, sex or marital status. Full consideration will be given to the abilities of disabled persons.

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01-833 8155

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If you want to develop your career in pensions administration and make a significant contribution to the management team of one of the UK's largest pension schemes, please write enclosing your cv quoting reference number 4197, to: Michael Wither, Inbucon Management Consultants Ltd, Knightsbridge House, 197 Knightsbridge, London SW7 1RN.

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So phone us NOW on 01-631 3780 REF 52157.

Interviews with our Client will be held locally over the next 2 weeks. If you can't get to a phone, send in your CV's.

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**IPG Sales & Marketing Interface**  
Julco House, 26-28 GL Portland St, London W1N 5AD. Tel: 01-631 3780 (24 hrs)  
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## Head of Administration

Make sure our London Operations Centre runs smoothly

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We are now recruiting a new Head of Administration for London Operations. Your task will be to provide an effective service to assist the Road Services Manager on a day-to-day basis. Your aim will be to ensure that queries are dealt with efficiently and that records are kept - dealing with manpower expenditure, vehicle operation, garage equipment, office systems and other matters.

You will also take care of the security of the building and provide a wide variety of administrative services including the arrangement

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We must have an in-depth knowledge of accounting principles and practice, with extensive man management and administrative experience in a modern service organisation. You should be educated to at least 'A' level standard.

We are offering an excellent salary, c.£14,500, together with a first-rate benefits package, including relocation, and prospects for career progression within this expanding and diverse organisation.

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Please contact Wendy Walker 01-840 3130.

Calls will be taken in the strictest confidence.

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### HEAD OF VACUUM GROUP

The successful candidate will report directly to the Project Head, and will be responsible for the coordination of design, construction and operation of the vacuum system of the accelerator complex. Particular aspects of the technology involve the vacuum chamber, the pumping system and the study of gas desorption caused by synchrotron radiation. This is a senior position which requires advanced degree in physics or mechanical engineering and at least ten years' experience in the design and construction of high vacuum systems. Previous experience in accelerator technology is desirable.

REF. M001 (TO BE INDICATED IN THE ENVELOPE)

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The successful candidate will report directly to the Project Head, and will be responsible for the coordination of design, construction and operation of the magnets and power supplies, the survey system and the coordination of the electrical and mechanical installation. This is a senior position which requires advanced degree in electrical or mechanical engineering and at least ten years' experience in the management, design and construction of large particle accelerators.

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TO APPLY PLEASE SEND A COMPLETE CURRICULUM VITAE, A LIST OF PUBLICATIONS AND THE NAMES OF THREE REFEREES TO:

DR. MAX CORNACCHIA  
SINCROTRONE TRIESTE/AREA DI RICERCA  
PADRICIANO 99 - 34012 TRIESTE, ITALY

## Director National Institute for Medical Research

The Medical Research Council is seeking a Director for the National Institute for Medical Research, Mill Hill, London. The post will become vacant in October 1987 when the present Director, Dr D A Rees, FRS, will relinquish it in order to take up his appointment as Secretary of the Medical Research Council.

The Institute is one of the Council's largest research establishments with some 525 staff, over 100 visiting workers and a total budget of £11m. It currently comprises 21 research teams organised into four main Groups: Genes and Cellular Controls, Infections and Immunity, Physiological and Neural Mechanisms, and Technology. There are close working links with the adjacent MRC Collaborative Centre which was set up in order to engage with industrial partners in projects of direct commercial application arising from the work of Council establishments, including the Institute.

The new Director will be a distinguished scientist with the ability both to develop the Institute's research programmes and to coordinate the activities of a large research establishment.

**MRC**  
Medical Research Council

Requests for further particulars should be addressed to Dr J Alwen, MRC Headquarters Office, 20 Park Crescent, London W1N 4AL, telephone 01-636 5422 ext. 348, within four weeks of the date of the appearance of this advertisement.

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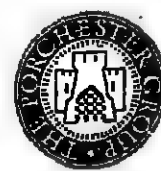
An attractive salary package will be negotiated.

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The person we envisage will be in their mid-20s, preferably a graduate but not necessarily so, who has already enjoyed some success with a major retailing operation.

Reply to: BOX L99.

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A Training Manager is required to create a department of education and training, devising and implementing courses for nurses and other staff in the independent sector and the NHS.

The candidate should be a graduate, graduate nurse tutor or possess another appropriate qualification and should have held responsibility for training in a health related field. He or she must have the management skills to run a self-supporting training unit.

Please send c.v. to:

Mr A J Byrne,  
Independent Hospitals Association,  
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## TRAIN AS A FINANCIAL CONSULTANT

O.T.E. £25,000 p.a.  
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No previous experience is needed as full technical and sales training is provided.

Candidates must be well spoken, well dressed, aged 23-55, able to show success in their previous employment and be able to assume a management role at an early stage.

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To launch your second career talk to: North of the Thames, telephone John Stafford on (0923) 29241. South of the Thames, telephone Keith Agnew on 01-686 4355, or write to John Stafford, Hill Samuel Investment Services, Six Horse, Clarendon Road, Watford, Herts WD1 1LP.

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We should be talking to each other

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We are offering a challenging career in an expanding training company. The current starting salary is £21,500 (London). We also have staff pension and share ownership schemes.

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You will assist him by taking charge of the day to day administration and organisation of his office. Routine secretarial work will be delegated by you to a Junior Secretary. Your education will be at least to 'A' level standard and you will already have sound commercial experience at board level.

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The Regional Manager, Det norske Veritas, Veritas House,  
112, Station Road, Sidcup, Kent, DA15 7BU

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No previous experience is needed as full technical and sales training is provided.

Candidates must be well spoken, well dressed, aged 23-35, able to show success in their previous employment and be able to assume a management role at an early stage.

**FPS** Call JEFF SPITTLES on 01-734 8786

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Compovac Personnel Services are a highly respected and long established Computer Recruitment Consultancy.

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Please write in confidence with full CV to:

**Thames and Hudson**  
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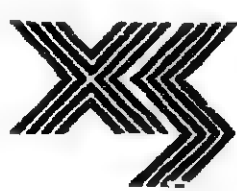
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Reply to BOX 871

هكزامن الاول



## HORIZONS

A guide to  
career development

## Return of the petticoat

Despite a high level of unemployment, many companies are experiencing acute skills shortages. The number of school leavers is likely to decline until the late-1990s, and the outlook does not appear too rosy, unless an as yet untapped pool of labour can be found. A few more enlightened companies think that they have identified this pool of labour — their female employees.

Working patterns have traditionally been centred around male needs so companies have often lost talented and skilled women workers, unable or unwilling to follow male career paths. Gordon Jones, a director of the National Westminster Bank, identified this problem clearly in 1977.

He found that in an industry with a lifetime-career concept, although 60 per cent of the bank's staff were women, fewer than 50 per cent of women taking maternity leave returned to the National Westminster. Of those that did, very few came back at a level equivalent to their previous post. Women had to choose between career or family, and this choice was the Bank's loss.

John Shrigley, Director of Personnel Services of the Marconi Company and Chairman of the Engineering Council's Career Break Committee, encountered a similar pattern. The Electronics Industry is experiencing an increasing shortfall in skilled workers, technicians whose talents are equally in demand outside the electronics business. Marconi was losing skilled employees, which it could ill afford to do.

John Shrigley realized that when female staff left to have children they rarely came back and if they did so it was at a lower level with less responsibility and fewer opportunities. This was clearly not only a waste of skills, but was costly both in terms of time and money in recruiting and training a replacement workforce. Marconi set about finding ways of attracting skilled women to the company in the first place, and tempting them to return after a break for child rearing.

Nat West had pioneered the way with their Career Break Scheme, launched in 1981, which enabled women (or men) to take up to five years leave with an unconditional guarantee of not just a job, but of a career on their return.

The Banking industry is extremely competitive and the Midland Bank and Barclays Bank have both found it worth their while to set up their own Career Break Schemes. Barclays is one of the most recent schemes initiated by a large employer and demonstrates the advantages to both the company and the workforce, developed after independent consultation with female employees, although it is also open to their (suitably eligible) male colleagues.

For a maximum of two years, beginning on the expiry of their maternity leave (or an agreed date for men),

participants can take a break from work or alternatively may work part-time for 14 hours or more per week for up to two years.

After two years they are expected to return to full-time work at the same grade as before their break. To date, six women are taking a complete break and will be re-employed after two years at their previous salary, with any across-the-board adjustments. They do not qualify for staff benefits, although there is some flexibility. In return they must work a minimum of two weeks a year and receive a monthly information pack from the bank.

Twenty women have opted for the part-time scheme. Here their hours of work are rewarded, with a pro rata salary with appraisals based on the previous full-time salary. Some benefits are pro rata, others are retained in full and for pension rights part-time work is considered as full-time employment.

In the last of our series on looking for jobs, Corinne Julius points out that women are the richest untapped source of labour and only a certain flexibility is needed to use it

The benefit of schemes like these have been studied by Carol Truman when she was at UMIST. She reports in *Overcoming the Career Break* (an MSC publication) that employers stand to gain considerably by keeping skilled women on their books. Her research showed that in many organizations, the ability of senior personnel to perform effectively is less dependent on formal training than on experience of the company. Losing experienced staff was not just expensive but meant losing a pool of labour on which to draw for senior positions.

In engineering and new technology, industries with severe skill shortages, skills are at a premium. Keeping staff is fundamental to development. The Engineering Council estimates that after 12 years' service an employee will have cost between £14,000 and £20,000 to train. (A high wage rate makes poor economic sense, quite apart from the cost in time and money in recruiting and training replacements.) Career Break Schemes help keep qualified and experienced women in the company, providing staff continuity and a reduction in labour turnover, with consequent saving on recruitment and training.

Carol Truman also found that companies initiating a Career Break Scheme thought long and hard about the use they made of their female employees. Many

became aware for the first time of how they were under-using the talents of their women staff. Companies were able to encourage women to make better use of training, and as eligibility for the schemes is often linked to a basic professional qualification, women were encouraged to upgrade their qualifications in order to qualify.

A further finding, confirmed by John Shrigley, is that Career Break Scheme employers are seen on "the milkround" as taking women and their careers seriously. Career Break employers have also discovered that the schemes offer a short-term benefit.

There is always a pool of women, experienced in the ways of the company, who can be called on to undertake special projects or to fill in for staff absent through leave or sickness. When women do return they are in touch with developments in company policy, staff and procedural changes and they require little training to be up to date on current company methods, products or services.

John Shrigley is sure that such schemes make good economic sense. "I have a special interest in ensuring the highest skilled people are attracted to my company and this is one way of doing it. If we employ a girl at 18 and she continues with us to the age of 26, it makes sense to provide her with an opportunity to come back and take up her career, not in a modest job, but at her previous level and then to encourage her capacity to perform...The resource of women is a key one and it is still substantially untapped."

If these are the advantages for the employer, what then about the employee? Many women feel forced to choose between home and career. It is not normally possible to re-enter a job at the same level as before the break. Women lose career opportunities, career progression, accessibility to training and if they are forced to change employer, their access to company benefits.

Will Doggett is a Securities Clerk for Barclays. Mrs Doggett definitely did not want to work full time after the birth of her daughter, now eight months. She would have probably left the bank altogether had the Career Break option not been available, despite the fact that as she puts it, "after 13 years working, it doesn't come easily to give it up and forget about it. Barclays brought the scheme in at just the right time for me."

She is now working two days a week, doing relief securities work at different branches. "The scheme encouraged me to go back, because otherwise the gap between work and home would have been too great."

Philippa Birtwell, a public relations manager at Barclays agrees. "The Career Break offers me the flexibility to stay at home and watch my daughter grow, plus the intellectual satisfaction of going to work. I have the best of both worlds."

## BANKING &amp; ACCOUNTANCY

Assistant  
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City to £20,000

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Interested candidates should contact Ken Brotherton at Michael Page Partnership on 01-831 2000 or 01-549 2661 (evenings and weekends) or alternatively write to him, enclosing a comprehensive C.V., at Michael Page Partnership, 39-41 Parker Street, London WC2B 5LH.



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Accounting Development

London based

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The first job reporting to the Finance Director is Corporate Auditor. The main emphasis of this role is to ensure that the Group is managed in the most effective and efficient way by reviewing and appraising the soundness, adequacy and application of both management and financial controls. The efficiency with which the Group's assets are employed and the quality and effectiveness of business activities. A comprehensive understanding of modern audit techniques is essential.

The second job, Manager Accounting Development, which will report to the Group Controller, will primarily be responsible for ensuring that Group financial control, reporting and accounting systems and procedures are developed and operated in a manner which allows Group management to be able to monitor and control the profitable growth of the business.

Applicants for both positions should be Qualified Accountants probably educated to degree level with at least five to seven years post qualification experience. A background in a major industrial company which has well recognised and understood financial planning and control systems is essential. Salary will be negotiable and around £25-30,000 per annum. In addition, there is an excellent benefits package including car, petrol, private medical insurance and a significant performance bonus. Relocation will be offered where appropriate.

Applicants, both male and female, should send a brief CV with details of current salary to George Bramhill, Resourcing & Development Manager, Chloride Group plc, 130 Wilton Road, London SW1V 1LQ.

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## ATHLETICS

# Pacemakers will be given back seat at Crystal Palace

By David Powell

After the debacle of Oslo on Saturday, when pacemakers appeared like flies on a cake, the sport returns to the fundamental principle of competition tomorrow in the Peugeot Talbot Games at Crystal Palace. The meeting is the first of two in the season's IAAF Mobil Grand Prix to be staged in Britain and, with £160,000 being spent on attracting a strong entry, it promises one of the finest athletics shows seen within these shores.

The cognomen will be encouraged by the organizers' refusal to be drawn into pacemaking the middle distance event. The cake is rich enough, as it was in Oslo, to sustain interest throughout the programme without the hype of world record attempts.

"There will be no pacemaking in the 800, 3,000 or 5,000 metres and we have done this for the benefit of the athletes," Andy Norman, the Peugeot Talbot promoter, said yesterday. "They are going to have to race in Rome."

The added, referring to an event more significant than the money-spinning Grand Prix, the world championships from August 29 to September 6.

There will, however, be a place for the best known of all pacemakers, the American, James Mays, who, according to Norman, has been included to break up an outside field in the 1,500m. Steve Cram, who



Spanish flier: Gonzalez, who tackled Cram for 1,500m honours, beating Cue over the distance at Paris in 1983

for three laps was on world record mile schedule in Oslo, where he ran away from the field, will be content just to win.

In the line-up will be José Luis González, the Spaniard who at the European Cup last month handed Cram his first defeat at the distance since the Olympics.

Another "grudge" match comes in the 5,000m, in which Tim Hutchings faces Steve Overt. Hutchings and Overt acrimoniously disputed which of them should have been selected for the European Cup 5,000m. Hutchings was cho-

## FISHING

## How to adapt to wild Irish trout

By Conrad Voss Bark

Current fashions in English reservoir trout flies are surprisingly ineffective on the big Irish loughs. Perhaps in a flat calm small midge pupae may do well, but with any ripple on the water you have to drop imitation bait patterns in favour of traditional flies from size 10 to 14.

Those often to be seen in use are the Sooty Olive, Green Pea, Black Pennell, Delphi, Daddy Long Legs and Bibio. The big tandem lures so popular at reservoirs in the English Midlands are hardly used.

One reason is that all Irish trout are wild fish, not a static among them, and that deep fish-

ing, which is only necessary in the early part of the season, is tiring. Another reason is the nature of the Irish loughs. Many are very shallow like Corrib, which has an international reputation for brown trout.

Corrib has a fine mayfly hatch and there is always a chance of salmon. The lough is 35 miles long, so it is peacefully without competition.

The Newport House water on Lough Beltra produces fine rising sea trout with the occasional salmon as a major attraction. The Delphi fishery, beloved of Kingsmill Moore, now very active under new management,

is also a fine sea trout water. So is Ballynahinch.

A guide to the loughs is essential and some 600 are listed by Peter O'Reilly in a new book, *Much of the lough fishing is free. Where fishing permission is required O'Reilly tells where to go, where to hire boats, what areas are best for fishing, what flies are best to use, where and where not to wade, together with maps and map references.*

*The Trout and Salmon Loughs of Ireland* (Unwin Hyman, £14.95) is an invaluable book for visitors. What is needed now is a companion volume for Irish rivers.

He goes so far as to claim that it is all a question of birth and not racism at all but due to the strain of being a Puritan.

If this be so then I am one of

## SPORTS LETTERS

## Pay-as-you-view plan

From Mr Ramon Subba Row  
Sir, I read David Miller's article on our new Sports Minister, Colin Moynihan (July 1) and I am sure that he will have a minister who wishes to play an active role.

However, the problem is that his effectiveness is severely curtailed by the lack of Government resources for him to use through his agency, the Sports Council. There seems no realistic way in which the Government will increase the supply of public funds meaningfully and to expect commerce and industry to make any further significant contribution is equally unrealistic.

What needs to happen is a denationalization of our television sport here in the UK. As long as sport is tied to the BBC, which is inevitably restricted by the licence fee, or ITV, whose interests are principally motivated by their shareholders, it will not secure a proper share of the revenue it both deserves and needs.

There is an answer. The technology of satellite cable and microwave services is advancing at such a pace that before long we are going to be able to

add any number of new channels to the existing system. Furthermore, the use of these services can be required to pay for what he or she wants - in the same way as we pay for our gas, electricity and telephone. What is so sacrosanct about television that the public should not fairly pay for what they want to buy?

By means of this pay-per-view basis, sport would then be freed from the artificial restrictions placed on it and I venture to suggest that the financial problems to which you referred would disappear. The matters to be resolved then would be the satisfactory use of those new resources for the sporting benefit of the whole country and the production standards of the BBC, which are the only worries in sport!

I hope our new minister will have the vision to set the ball rolling. It will take years but we need to start as soon as possible. Yours faithfully, RAMON SUBBA ROW, Chairman, Test and County Cricket Board, Lord's Ground, NW8, July 6.

## Buoyant Henley

From Rev R. A. Mason  
Sir, I write to defend the stewards of Henley Royal Regatta from the unfair and foolish strictures of Miss Penny Chuter.

It is not many years ago that Henley was in some difficulty and its future looked bleak. No one would have been completely unhelpful and refusing to enter the national squad for our major national regatta. Yet Miss Chuter now has the brass neck to complain that Henley does not contribute enough to British rowing.

The stewards are to be congratulated on their fine achievement in restoring the regatta to health, both on the water and in the bank, and if they chose to make a donation to the British Rowing Association should be grateful and humble, for if she and her predecessors had had their way Henley Royal Regatta would have died long since.

Yours faithfully, R. A. MASON (Rev), Witlesea Vicarage, NW10, July 2.

## Colour in context

From Mr R. D. Forbes-Watson  
Sir, Your correspondent, Mr Callan (June 18), refers to the racist abuse recently suffered by Sylvester Clarke at Headingley and asks that we should understand such abuse "in its Yorkshire context".

He goes so far as to claim that it is all a question of birth and not racism at all but due to the strain of being a Puritan.

If this be so then I am one of

many who find it hard to understand why the Yorkshire side still do not include coloured players, when the county must have as high an ethnic population as any in the land.

As to the inviolable rule of birth, would Mr Callan explain Yorkshire's acceptance of Lord Hawke and Geoffrey Keighley, to name but two?

Yours faithfully, R. D. FORBES-WATSON, The Lodge, Walton, Wetherby, Yorkshire.

## The loser wins more games

From Mr Graham Evans  
Sir, You report (July 1) that Jimmy Connors beat Mikael Pernfors at Wimbledon 1-6, 1-6, 7-5, 6-4, 6-2. How can this be the case when you can see, by adding up the games, Connors won 21 and Pernfors (who lost) won 23? I suggest the scoring system needs revision.

Yours faithfully, GRAHAM EVANS, 87 Grasscroft, Northampton, July 1.

## Priceless principle

From Mr J. Howard-Smith  
Sir, I should like to raise the issue of prize-money in the sport of tennis and in this respect the varying amounts accorded to male and female players. Needless to say, such variations have no logical foundation whatsoever. Indeed, all participants, both male and female, work equally as hard in bringing the game to its apogee of physical and mental endurance.

I feel, therefore, no need to apologize on the players' behalf. Their performance speaks louder than words. But there is an injustice that cannot be condoned and still less allowed to continue. The amount of money paid out is not the issue, the issue is one of principle, which cannot, of course, have any price attached to it.

I therefore appeal to the All England Lawn Tennis Club in what would undoubtedly be an admirable and much-needed initiative on a matter, which, as I say, apart from raising the dignity of the ladies' game to a level comparable with their male counterparts, has simply no grounding in logic.

Unless, that is, the matter is viewed purely from a financial standpoint, the maximum profit alone is the *raison d'être* of their existence. Surely we are able to raise ourselves above such levels of thinking.

Yours faithfully, JASON HOWARD-SMITH, 261 Queen's Lane, N10.

## Dressing down

From Ms Orla Maguire  
Sir, Since when does a tennis player's attire (July 2) warrant inclusion in a tennis report?

I notice Mr David Miller did not see fit to comment on the male players' "little numbers", as he did with Gabriela Sabatini and Steffi Graf. Sexism, Mr David Miller, is not just a women's game. In fact, it's a bit of a bitchy "fashion" report.

In future I suggest he leaves it to the tabloids or the women's magazines.

Yours faithfully, ORLA MAGUIRE, 101 GARDEN, Edgware, Middlesex, July 2.

## RACING

## Swinburn excels as Sonic Lady shows old sparkle

By Michael Seely

Sonic Lady took the first step towards regaining the superstar status that saw Sheikh Mohammed's 5th yearling filly capture six of her eight races in 1986 when winning the Child Stakes for the second successive year at Newmarket yesterday.

Although the winning margin was only a head, Sonic Lady was cooed 5lb more than weight for age to the runner-up Shaikha and had been faced with the unenviable task of making most of her own running.

"She's as good, if not better, than ever," said Michael Stoute, "I was a muddling race and didn't suit her at all. We never planned to get her ready any earlier than this. I now want to try and win the Sussex Stakes for the second year running and, the second year, go to California for the Breeders' Cup."

Walter Swinburn rode a masterly race by deciding that he had to force the pace after Sonic Lady had fought for her head in the early stages. "Ray the Cochrane started down after a furlong, so I had to go on. Sonic Lady was brilliant, she does nothing at the finish in these situations."

Shaikha, previously beaten seven lengths when second at Millam at Ascot, here ran a race of her life with Steve Cauthen putting up 1lb overweight at 8st 7lb. "I don't want to think about that," said the runner-up's trainer, Falek Johnson Houghton. "The filly has been in the Coronation."

She'll now go for either the Prix d'Astaire at Deauville or the Oak Tree at Goodwood."

Forest Flower, the heroine of the Irish 1,000 Guineas, put up a lifeless performance, weakening in the final quarter of a mile to finish last, beaten a total of over 10 lengths. "It's bitterly disappointing," said Ian Baily. "She's been working really well at home with no signs of anything wrong. She had a temperature before Ascot but it soon went. We'll just have to wait and see how she goes."

They will fly to Gatwick by British Caledonian, on by helicopter to Goodwood for lunch and the afternoon's racing, with £100 in free bets with the Tote, and then on to the Goodwood Hotel for dinner and an over-

The eagerly-awaited debut of Henry Cecil's Bluebook lived up to expectations when the 15-8 chance came home a stylish one-length winner of the Cecil Boyd-Rochford Maiden Fillies Stakes.

Obeah led the field for nearly half a mile, then running in the Dip, Steve Cauthen took Bluebook to the front. The 25-1 shot Ela Romana went with her and was not easily shaken off but Bluebook asserted her superiority inside the final furlong.

Cecil said: "Bluebook is very promising, she really is. She works very nicely. They crawled today and she wants a better gallop. She's a lovely long-striding filly and she'll probably now go for the Princess Margaret Stakes at Ascot on King George Day."

The leading trainer and jockey completed a two-year-old double when Sanquillo made all the running to beat Western Beauty by three lengths in the Anglia Television July Stakes.

Although Charles St George's unbeaten colt was an impressive winner, Cecil believes he was not suited by the ground. The son of Lypheer is a thoroughbred and he'll probably be brought back for the big autumn prices after a mid-season break.

Bel Brou, joint-favourite for the William Hill Stewards' Cup at Goodwood on July 28, was a surprise non-acceptor at yesterday's first forfeit sale. The other 20 horses were: Que Sympatica, Polykrates, Pansy, Rite, Rotherfield Grey, Our Jock, Bridesmaid, War Brave, Lochiver, Peter Moon, Bridge Street Lady, Jockit, Al Tru, Merryman, Jonty, Hay Street, Sully's Choice, Miracles Take Time, Young Jason, Farmhouse, Gebitz.

Tim Wilson, Barry Hills' 19-year-old Newmarket-born apprentice, rode his first winner when he led the way on Robert Sangster's Glenroyale in the Jim Storer Apprentice Maiden Stakes at Warwick yesterday.

## Competition results

night stay before returning home on the Sunday.

Mr Banks' entry was the first all-correct one opened from all the entries received by the closing date on Monday.

The correct answers: 1, Ten Up; 2, Petting; 3, Highbury; 4, Richard Brissac Trophy; 5, Dressage.

Next Tuesday The Times presents the chance to win a trophy for two, with Dairy Crest, in the World Athletics Championships in Rome.

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## European Law Report

## Human Rights Court holds parental rights denied in UK child care cases

O v United Kingdom

H v Same

W v Same

B v Same

R v Same

(Cases Nos 2/1986/100/148 to 6/1986/104/152)

Before R. Ryssdal, President and Judges J. Crettona, Th. Vilhjalmsson, G. Lagergren, F. Gökkuş, F. Maischner, J. Pinheiro Farinha, L.-E. Pettit, B. Walsh, Sir Vincent Evans, R. Macdonald, C. Russo, R. Bernhardt, J. Geringer, A. Spielmann, J. De Meyer and N. Valicos Registrar M.-A. Eissen.

[Judgment July 8]

The European Court of Human Rights held, in five separate judgments, that procedures followed and remedies made available in connection with decisions restricting and terminating access of parents to their children placed into the care of a local authority had violated the European Convention on Human Rights.

In the cases of W, B and R the Court held unanimously that article 8 of the Convention had been violated in that the procedures followed by a local authority in reaching certain decisions regarding the applicants' children who were in its care had failed to respect the applicants' family life.

In the cases of O, W, B and R, the Court held unanimously that article 6 of the Convention, which guaranteed the right to a fair trial, had been violated as the applicants were unable, so long as their children were in public care, to have questions of their access to their children determined by a tribunal in accordance with the requirements of that provision.

In the case of H, the Court held unanimously and by 16 votes to 1, respectively, that there had been violations of article 6(1) and article 8 in that the length of proceedings dealing with the applicant's access to her child who was in public care and with the child's adoption had exceeded a "reasonable time" and had given rise to a failure to respect the applicant's family life.

In four of the cases, namely those of O, W, B and R, concern as to the children's welfare, prompted by the background domestic circumstances, had led to the taking, pursuant to, inter

alia, the Children Acts 1948 and 1975, the Children and Young Persons Act 1969 and the Child Care Act 1980 of measures whereby a child or children of applicants were taken into the care of a local authority.

As a result the local authority had nearly all the rights, powers and duties of a parent. In particular, whether the applicants should continue to have access to the children was a matter within its discretion, subject to its statutory duty to give first consideration to the latter's welfare.

Case of O

Court orders obtained by the local authority in July 1976 committed to its care the applicant O's children A, B, C, D and E, who were born in 1968, 1970, 1971, 1973 and 1975 respectively. For some time thereafter, the applicant and his wife had access to the children, who had been placed by the authority with foster parents.

However, in July 1979 it decided that it was in the children's interests that they should remain on a long-term basis with the foster parents and that access by the natural parents should cease.

Court proceedings instituted by the applicant in 1980 in an attempt to obtain restoration of access were unsuccessful. Two of the children were later adopted, the court having dispensed with the consent of the applicant and his wife.

Case of W

In August 1979, the local authority passed a resolution assuming parental rights in respect of the applicant W's child S, who was born in 1978 and had previously been placed in its care on his parents' own initiative.

In January or February 1980, having regard to deterioration in the family circumstances, the authority decided that S should be placed with long-term foster parents with a view to adoption.

In April 1980, it decided that access by the applicant and his wife to the child, which they had had until then, should be terminated.

Their application for the discharge of the parental rights resolution was granted by a juvenile court in January 1981; however, subsequent proceedings instituted by the authority led to a High Court decision in

June 1981, confirmed by the Court of Appeal in October 1981, that in S's best interests he should remain with the foster parents and that the applicant and his wife should not have access to him. The child was adopted by the foster parents in October 1984, the court having dispensed with the applicant's consent.

Case of B

From April 1978 the applicant B's child P, who was born in 1977, was subject to various court orders in favour of the local authority, including a full care order from December 5, 1978. In April 1978, the authority placed P with short-term foster parents but, following a case conference in June 1978, decided that he should be moved to long-term foster parents.

Between April and June 1978, the applicant had access to the child, although he visited him somewhat erratically. Monthly meetings between P and the applicant and her father commenced in August 1978, were interrupted between November 1978 and April 1979 as a result of a social workers' strike and then resumed.

The frequency of the applicant's visits to the child was later increased by the authority but in May 1980 it decided to terminate her access to him. Subsequent court proceedings instituted by her to have the care order discharged or to obtain restoration of access were unsuccessful. The child was adopted by the long-term foster parents in December 1983.

Case of R

In April 1981, the local authority passed a resolution assuming parental rights in respect of the applicant R's children A and J, who were born in 1979 and 1980 respectively and had previously been placed in its care on her own initiative.

The authority at first placed the children with short-term foster parents. At a case conference in August 1981, it took the contingent decision that if the resolution - which was under challenge by the applicant in a juvenile court - remained in force, her access to A and J would be stopped and they would be placed for adoption with long-term foster parents.

In ignorance of that decision, she withdrew her objection to the resolution. The applicant had access to the children up to September 1981 but was told in October that she could no longer see them and that they were to be placed for adoption, a step that was taken two months later.

Court proceedings instituted by her in December 1981 seeking discharge of the parental rights resolution and in January 1983 seeking restoration of her access to A and J were unsuccessful. However, the authority rescinded the resolution in October 1984.

In November 1984, the High Court refused to dispense with

the applicant's consent to the adoption of the children and in December 1985 it ordered that arrangements be made for her to have a measure of access to them.

Case of H

In the fifth case, the applicant H's child A, who was born in 1975, became a ward of court on March 24, 1976 following an application to the High Court by a local authority. The latter was concerned as to the child's welfare on account of the background domestic circumstances.

Initially the applicant had access to the child. However, in June 1977 the High Court terminated access, committed A to the care of the authority and recommended that she be adopted.

Following an improvement in her health, the applicant applied to the High Court on November 13, 1978 to re-establish access; the subsequent proceedings dealt not only with that issue but also with an application to have the child placed with the foster parents with whom she had been placed in March 1979.

On October 23, 1980, the High Court made an adoption order, dispensed with the applicant's consent thereto and refused her access to A. An appeal by the applicant was dismissed by the Court of Appeal on January 14, 1981 and on June 10, 1981 the Appeal Committee refused her leave to appeal to the House of Lords.

After having attempted unsuccessfully to achieve friendly settlement, the European Commission of Human Rights drew up reports in the five cases, which were adopted in October and December 1985, establishing the facts and expressing the opinion of the by various votes.

In its five separate judgments, the European Court of Human Rights held:

I Scope of the issues

The judgments emphasized that the Court was not in the circumstances competent to examine or comment on the justification for such matters as the taking into public care or the adoption of the children concerned or the restriction or termination of the applicants' access to them; that issue either had not been raised before the Commission or had been declared inadmissible by it.

II Article 8

1 Cases of W, B and R

Those applications alleged a breach of article 8 on account, inter alia, of the procedures followed by the local authority in reaching its relevant decisions regarding the child or children involved.

After noting that there had been an interference with the applicant's right to respect for his or her family life, the Court rejected the argument of the

United Kingdom Government that the proceedings in question were not relevant to article 8.

While a local authority had to be allowed a measure of discretion, its decision-making process could not be devoid of influence on the substance of the decision, notably by ensuring that it was based on the relevant considerations and, hence, neither was not appeared to be arbitrary.

The process had to be such as to secure that the views and interests of the natural parents were made known to and duly taken into account by the authority and that they were able to exercise in due time any remedies available to them.

What had to be determined was whether, having regard to the particular circumstances of the case, the parents had been involved in the decision-making process, seen as a whole, to a degree sufficient to provide them with the requisite protection of their interests.

If they had not, there would have been a failure to respect their family life and the interference resulting from the decision would not be capable of being regarded as "necessary" within the meaning of article 8.

The Court held unanimously that in each of those three cases there had been a breach of article 8, since the applicant had been insufficiently involved in the local authority's decision-making process, for example by being consulted in advance about the decision or by being informed of it promptly.

That conclusion was based on an examination, in particular, of the process relating to the decisions:

(i) to place W's child S with long-term foster parents with a view to adoption and to terminate access by W and his wife to him;

(ii) to move B's child P to long-term foster parents and to terminate B's access to him;

(iii) to assume R's parental rights in respect of her children A and J and to terminate her access to them and place them for adoption.

The Court also took account, in the W and R cases, of the length of certain relevant proceedings, in the B case, of the interruption of the applicant's access to her child occasioned by the social workers' strike.

2 Case of O

O alleged a breach of article 8 on account, inter alia, of the procedures followed by the local authority in reaching its decision to terminate her access to her children A, B, C, D and E. The Court did not consider that the material before it was sufficient to establish a violation on that point and therefore, by 15 votes to two, rejected the claim.

3 Case of H

Having found a violation of article 6(1) by reason of the delays in the proceedings com-

plained of (see below), the Court also held, by 16 votes to one, that there had been a breach of article 8; an effective respect of the applicant's family life required that the question of her future relations with the child be determined solely in the light of all relevant considerations and not by the effluxion of time, but that had not been the case.

III Article 6(1)

1 Cases of O, W, B and R

These applicants alleged that they had been unable to have the question of their access to the child or children involved determined in proceedings that complied with article 6(1).

The Court first rejected the Government's argument that, since article 6(1) was in issue, the meaning of article 6(1) was in issue, that provision was not applicable. Focusing on the position that obtained in English law once the relevant legislation had been brought into play, the Court concluded that it could be said, at least on arguable grounds, that even after the making of the care orders or the passing of the parental rights resolutions the applicants could claim a right in regard to their access to the children.

The *raison d'être* of the legislation concerning the taking of a child into public care was that having regard to the background domestic circumstances, the interests of the child might require that the local authority should have parental powers for certain purposes.

That result was achieved either by the making of a care order or by the passing of the parental rights resolution, in which event it would have nearly all the same powers and duties with respect to the child as his parent would have apart from the order or by the adoption of a parental rights resolution, in which event there would vest in the authority nearly all the rights and duties which the parent had in relation to the child.

It was true that, in the case of a parental rights resolution, the rights which vested in the authority were specifically stated to include "a right of access to the child" for the purpose of the measure nor for a care order did the legislation stipulate in terms that there should thereafter be no contact between parent and child.

The position in English law was that the taking of a child into public care by one of those means did not automatically deprive the parent of access to his child, but that the continuation of access became a matter within the discretionary power of the local authority.







Coe and Moynihan join forces to help combat sport's growing problem

# Fighting the scourge of drugs

By John Goodbody

Colin Moynihan, the Minister for Sport, and Sebastian Coe, the vice-chairman of the Sports Council, are to be joint authors of a Government review on the misuse of drugs in sport. The report will go to the Government's ministerial group on the misuse of drugs at its autumn meeting. The group, which includes ministers from eight Government departments, is examining all aspects of drug-taking, and legislation may follow its recommendations.

The partnership of Mr Moynihan and Coe could not be more appropriate. The Minister, an Olympic rowing silver medal winner in 1980, has also been a member of the Sports Council's drug-abuse advisory group, and Coe has campaigned vigorously for the elimination of drug-taking through his work with the Council and also through the athletes' commission of the International Olympic Committee.

Speaking yesterday, Mr Moynihan said: "Drug abuse poses one of the greatest threats to fair competition. Everyone involved in British sport should be worried by it."

Coe said: "Drug-taking is the major problem facing sport in the next 20 years. In the past, people have tended not to give it sufficient priority, concentrating on things of more immediate importance but which do not have the importance of drug abuse in the overall development of sport."

The pair will interview representatives from the governing bodies of various sports, leading competitors and medical specialists in the field.

Last October the sports ministers of the Council of Europe agreed to try to close the loophole that allowed drugs to be smuggled across borders of member countries. The resolution has yet to be

enacted by the UK, and is an area likely to come under investigation in the report.

The pair will find that a large part of the traffic in drugs involves small body-building clubs that are not part of the regular random testing advocated by the Sports Council and carried out by some governing bodies. It will be a major test of Mr Moynihan's resolve to get some legislation in this particular area.

The widespread use of drugs has inevitably meant that young people have become involved. Coe describes them as the "target group" for pushers of performance-enhancing drugs as for social drugs. He cited the example of a doctor friend who was helping a patient who had three organs in his body nearly destroyed by taking anabolic steroids, the body-building drug.

Mr Moynihan first became aware of the issue when, 12 years ago, he received through the post a

list of drugs from a man living in the south of France who was advertising performance-enhancing products.

Coe said he first became aware of the problem of drugs at the 1978 European championships, when he became suspicious about one of the events in which he ran.

Both recognize the lead that Britain has taken in eliminating drug-taking in sport and particularly the work of Sir Arthur Gold.

In the meantime, Mr Moynihan is waiting for a report from the Sports Council about drug-taking in snooker. Several competitors have been found positive for taking beta-blockers. Although the players involved had medical prescriptions for the drugs, beta-blockers are banned by the Sports Council because they can improve performances.

The Minister said he was waiting for the report, but that "pre-empt" it would not be wise.



Colin Moynihan (left) and Sebastian Coe, about to embark on an in-depth study into drug abuse in sport (Photograph: Tim Bishop)

## A Yank with a dream at Oxford

By David Miller

The good news is that, for the first time since 1904, the Oxford-Cambridge tennis match returns this afternoon to Queen's Club, London, which is its 101st year.

The bad news is that Oxford — who had the right to choose the venue this year, Cambridge having rejected Queen's last year — discovered only two days ago the names of the news agencies that would publicize the results of their events.

The even worse news is that a four-year attempt to initiate an all-embracing national universities championship, comparable to the United States' inter-collegiate championship, continues to encounter that British ailment which has eaten into our sport for 50 years: apathy born of contentment.

Lawrence Bachmann, the former European head of production for MGM and now advising fellow at Oxford, is the first American ever to be elected — after 30 years' temporary membership — as a full voting member of the All England Club.

### A fanatic for the lost traditions

It is Bachmann's dream to restore to university tennis something of the reputation created before the Second World War by Tackey and Austin, who helped Perry win the Davis Cup for four consecutive years and later briefly for Cox.

More than that, Bachmann, a fanatic for the lost traditions of the grass-court game by British players, believes that there should be a tournament which provides a development arena between school and the ruthless stage of the Association of Tennis Professionals.

"At present the universities and polytechnics are doing nothing significant to assist the development of the national game," Bachmann says. "There is a terrible lack of continuity. I don't care who runs such an inter-collegiate tournament but it should be there."

With his background in film finance, Bachmann had sponsors ready to support his tournament but reaction to the proposal by the tennis establishment was polite, lukewarm... and useless.

Every further education organization jealously runs its own event. The British Polytechnic Students Association said it would gladly circulate details of the event. The Universities Athletic Union was cool, the British Students Sports Federation was defensive. The Lawn Tennis Association said it would give the tournament its moral support.

Big deal. The BSSF, indeed, contrives to stage its tournament concurrently with Wimbledon, thus ensuring itself of zero publicity.

Bachmann had established that an all-comers' tournament could have been played at Oxford, where they have good grass courts, for £100 a head and that sponsors would have covered the cost. He wanted the tournament to include Commonwealth colleges of higher education.

As president of the Oxford club and chairman of Friends of Oxford University Lawn Tennis, he is critical of the refusal by Oxford to meet other universities so as to generate wide competition and stimulate improvement. At Queen's today and tomorrow Oxford are paying the accommodation of both teams.

### Opposition from senior fellows

Under Bachmann's initiative Oxford will offer £60,000 for a clubhouse — previously they had an old shack providing no more than shelter from the rain — against opposition from other senior fellows.

Cambridge have the advantage of a thriving club and a modern indoor court with the world's surface as Madison Square Gardens, established in a warehouse belonging to their chairman, Geoffrey Case.

Oxford, beaten for the past three years, need a good reason to dispel criticism of their captains during the past three years — over attempted manipulation of team selection.

A strong rumour in locker-rooms is that Leif Dackert, who established the framework of coaching courses on which the Swedish tennis revolution has been built, and Warren Jacques, of Australia, are favourite for the I.T.A.'s imminent appointment of a new coaching director and international squad coach.

## Mansell's driving lesson

By John Hennessy

Laura Davies, who played 71 holes superbly at St Germain, Paris, last week, only to fall foul of the jungle guarding the 72nd, where she ran up a nine, yesterday took lessons from an unusual source, Miss Mansell.

Grand prix motor racing expert that he is, Mansell drove a good ball off the first tee, if rather elevated, but Miss Davies, alas, continued where she had left off in Paris with a three-wood into the heater. It took her two more blows to reach the fairway, which was, at least, three strokes better than her last competitive hole.

Mansell, who plays off three, then hooked his second well wide of the green, and it seemed advisable to take the intense glare of publicity off him. Golf is clearly a nerve-racking business.

They were competing in a pro-am at Farnham, an aperitif to the La Manga Club European Open, to be decided over the next four days.

The tournament has been held twice before — in 1984, when it was won by Gillian Stewart, then an amateur, and in 1985, when Lotta Neumann, of Sweden, recorded her second victory as a professional in double quick time.

The sponsors, IBM, then withdrew, leaving the title open last year and Miss Neumann as this week's defender. She will find the competition much stronger, with a number of powerful new recruits on the professional treadmill.

They include Marie-Laure Tavey, who headed the individual ranking in last year's world team championship, and Patricia Johnson, who had just previously spearheaded the British Isles' victory in the Curtis Cup.

Miss Johnson has happy memories of Farnham, because it was there that she won her English Amateur title in 1985.

Even so, Dale Reid, of Scotland, a founder member of the Women's Professional Golf Association in 1979, leads the parade this year with prize-money of £22,588, to which she could add £7,500 on Sunday.

ORDER OF MERIT: 1. D Reid (Scot), £22,588; 2. L Davies (Engl), £18,096; 3. A Douglas (Engl), £16,518; 4. M L Jones (Wales), £15,825; 5. L Neumann (Swe), £15,502; 6. P Johnson (Engl), £13,753; 7. J Connaghan (Scot), £12,008; 8. D Davies (Engl), £11,878; 9. P Dasso (Ire), £10,952; 10. S Moon (US), £10,162.

## Ballesteros stays in touch despite an embarrassing pause

By Mitchell Platt

Severiano Ballesteros yesterday treated spectators at the Bell's Scottish Open at Glenageary to a shot which he usually reserves for light-hearted exhibitions. This time the shot in question — a shank — came entirely by accident rather than design. His chip at the fourth hole sent the ball off at right angles to the intended line of flight and there was little the Spaniard could do except smile.

"It was a pure shank, no doubt about it," said Ballesteros. "It was really quite beautiful. I didn't get mad because I was so surprised. I had a very easy lie. The last time I had a shank was in the 1982 French Open."

The unlikely error probably cost Ballesteros one shot but his opening score of 68 still eased him into contention as Ian Woosnam captured the lead with a record six-under-par round of 65 on the King's Course. Brian Marchbank slipped into second place following a 66.

Yet it served to illustrate to the spectators roaming the fairways at Glenageary once described as the "playground of the Gods", that even the finest professional golfers can be made to look mere mortals by this game of uncertainties.

Even Ken Brown, Ballesteros's playing partner,

was caught off guard. "I was not even looking and Seve's ball came within three feet of hitting me," said Brown. "I thought it was best to say nothing."

"My caddie and I laughed to ourselves and Seve took it all in good humour. Quite frankly it's not too hard to have a shank when you're trying to float the ball up, as Seve was, and land it softly on the green."

Ballesteros acknowledged that the shot which can, and often does, strike terror into the hearts of golfers is part of his routine at exhibitions. "I can shank the ball any time I want," he added. "But it's not too good when it happens by accident. It goes through your mind that it might occur again."

Ballesteros was not alone in momentarily embarrassing himself as the Americans, Fred Couples, a former winner of the Tournament Players Championship, and Dillard Pruitt, were both victims of the two-tiered green at the 10th. Both took five to get down from little more than 50 yards and Couples confessed: "I looked like a hacker for 15 minutes."

Other casualties at the 10th included Andrew Chandler, who took nine, Philip Walton and the South African John Bland, who both had eights.

## Scotland on the right track

By Patricia Davies

Scotland, looking for their first victory in the European team championship since 1979, took inspiration from playing on home turf at Turnberry to lead England, the defending champions, by four shots after the first qualifying round yesterday.

The Scots failed to reach the match-play stages two years ago in Norway but, barring a disaster, they are in no danger of suffering a similar embarrassment.

Pam Wright, daughter of the team captain, Janette Wright, punched the air in delight as she holed a 25th putt for a par four at the 18 and a level-par round of 73 in blustery, tricky conditions. Not long afterwards, she congratulated Shirley Lawson, who returned the best score of the day, 71, two strokes under par.

When Julie Forbes, like the Wrights a member of Ayr, came in with a 74, Scotland knew they could cope with an off-day by Fiona Anderson, who had shipped to a disappointing 82, which was discarded as the worst of her side's scores. Five of the six scores count towards the total on the first two days of qualifying, and the Scots ended with a satisfactory aggregate of 377, 12 over par.

Miss Lawson's round contained five birdies, but it could have been even more impressive considering she missed birdie putts of eight feet or less at the last four holes. Miss Wright, who is studying at Arizona State University and was ranked eleventh in American college golf this year, dropped shots at the first two holes but kept calm because she figured there were plenty of

birdie chances to come. She took four of them.

England were quietly pleased with their position. Their best score was a 73 by Sue Moorcraft, with the reliable Jill Thornhill chipping in with a 75. The English champion, Joanne Furr, returned an 81 after a nervous first nine that included three dropped shots, but a fourth hole and her score was not used.

She should be encouraged to realize, however, that she was in good company along with Anderson and the Irish champion, Claire Hounihan, who also shot 81 and found it difficult to cope with the 18th hole, which put them in fifth place, on the same score as West Germany but behind Sweden and France.

RESULTS: Scotland, 381; England, 387; West Germany, 392; Sweden, 396; Ireland, 398; France, 400; Wales, 402.

### SMOOKER

## Age is no barrier to Hendry

From a Correspondent Sydney

Stephen Hendry swept to the first major title of his professional career at the £100,000 World Amateur Masters here yesterday. The Scottish champion, aged 18, raced through 51 minutes of inspired potting to complete a 371-226 five-frame aggregate final over Mike Hallett, his world doubles partner, and become the youngest winner on the professional circuit.

Hendry collected £25,000 — his biggest pay-day — scarcely making an unforced error and then said: "This is my first title, but it won't be my last. This is just the start, but I will remember this win. A breakthrough like this must help me. Winning the opening event on the calendar will make me a far more dangerous customer."

Hendry made breaks of 40, 41, 63, 31 and 57 to eclipse Jimmy White's record of winning the 1981 Llangollen Scottish Masters at the age of 19.

Earlier, Alex Higgins secured £10,000 by beating Eddie Charlton, of Australia, 343-284 in the play-off for third place. Higgins, who had breaks of 99, 93 and 42, also collected £1,500 for the high break prize — a 115 clearance.

SCOTTISH third-place play-off: A Higgins (Scot) vs E Charlton (Aus), 343-284. Final: S Hendry (Scot) vs J White (Wales), 371-226. Play-off for third place: A Higgins (Scot) vs E Charlton (Aus), 343-284.

### ATHLETICS

PORTSMOUTH, Inter-services championships: 100m: 1. C Calverley (RAF), 10.7sec; 2. C Pugh (Army), 10.8; 3. D Luffa (RAF), 11.0. 200m: 1. C Calverley (RAF), 21.5sec; 2. Lance Smith (RAF), 21.8; 3. S. G. Jones (RAF), 22.0. 400m: 1. S. G. Jones (RAF), 48.0sec; 2. J. T. Jones (RAF), 48.5; 3. J. T. Jones (RAF), 49.0. 800m: 1. J. T. Jones (RAF), 1:50.1; 2. J. T. Jones (RAF), 1:50.5; 3. J. T. Jones (RAF), 1:51.0. 1,600m: 1. J. T. Jones (RAF), 3:50.1; 2. J. T. Jones (RAF), 3:50.5; 3. J. T. Jones (RAF), 3:51.0. 3,200m: 1. J. T. Jones (RAF), 7:40.1; 2. J. T. Jones (RAF), 7:40.5; 3. J. T. Jones (RAF), 7:41.0. 6,400m: 1. J. T. Jones (RAF), 15:30.1; 2. J. T. Jones (RAF), 15:30.5; 3. J. T. Jones (RAF), 15:31.0. 12,800m: 1. J. T. Jones (RAF), 31:00.1; 2. J. T. Jones (RAF), 31:00.5; 3. J. T. Jones (RAF), 31:01.0. 25,600m: 1. J. T. Jones (RAF), 61:00.1; 2. J. T. Jones (RAF), 61:00.5; 3. J. T. Jones (RAF), 61:01.0. 51,200m: 1. J. T. Jones (RAF), 121:00.1; 2. J. T. Jones (RAF), 121:00.5; 3. J. T. Jones (RAF), 121:01.0. 102,400m: 1. J. T. Jones (RAF), 241:00.1; 2. J. T. Jones (RAF), 241:00.5; 3. J. T. Jones (RAF), 241:01.0. 204,800m: 1. J. T. Jones (RAF), 481:00.1; 2. J. T. Jones (RAF), 481:00.5; 3. J. T. Jones (RAF), 481:01.0. 409,600m: 1. J. T. Jones (RAF), 961:00.1; 2. J. T. Jones (RAF), 961:00.5; 3. J. T. Jones (RAF), 961:01.0. 819,200m: 1. J. T. Jones (RAF), 1921:00.1; 2. J. T. Jones (RAF), 1921:00.5; 3. J. T. Jones (RAF), 1921:01.0. 1,638,400m: 1. J. T. Jones (RAF), 3841:00.1; 2. J. T. Jones (RAF), 3841:00.5; 3. J. T. Jones (RAF), 3841:01.0. 3,276,800m: 1. J. T. Jones (RAF), 7681:00.1; 2. J. T. Jones (RAF), 7681:00.5; 3. J. T. Jones (RAF), 7681:01.0. 6,553,600m: 1. J. T. Jones (RAF), 15361:00.1; 2. J. T. Jones (RAF), 15361:00.5; 3. J. T. Jones (RAF), 15361:01.0. 13,107,200m: 1. J. T. Jones (RAF), 30721:00.1; 2. J. T. Jones (RAF), 30721:00.5; 3. J. T. Jones (RAF), 30721:01.0. 26,214,400m: 1. J. T. Jones (RAF), 61441:00.1; 2. J. T. Jones (RAF), 61441:00.5; 3. J. T. Jones (RAF), 61441:01.0. 52,428,800m: 1. J. T. Jones (RAF), 122881:00.1; 2. J. T. Jones (RAF), 122881:00.5; 3. J. T. Jones (RAF), 122881:01.0. 104,857,600m: 1. J. T. Jones (RAF), 245761:00.1; 2. J. T. Jones (RAF), 245761:00.5; 3. J. T. Jones (RAF), 245761:01.0. 209,715,200m: 1. J. T. Jones (RAF), 491521:00.1; 2. J. T. Jones (RAF), 491521:00.5; 3. J. T. Jones (RAF), 491521:01.0. 419,430,400m: 1. J. T. Jones (RAF), 983041:00.1; 2. J. T. Jones (RAF), 983041:00.5; 3. J. T. Jones (RAF), 983041:01.0. 838,860,800m: 1. J. T. Jones (RAF), 1966081:00.1; 2. J. T. Jones (RAF), 1966081:00.5; 3. J. T. Jones (RAF), 1966081:01.0. 1,677,721,600m: 1. J. T. Jones (RAF), 3932161:00.1; 2. J. T. Jones (RAF), 3932161:00.5; 3. J. T. Jones (RAF), 3932161:01.0. 3,355,443,200m: 1. J. T. Jones (RAF), 7864321:00.1; 2. J. T. Jones (RAF), 7864321:00.5; 3. J. T. Jones (RAF), 7864321:01.0. 6,710,886,400m: 1. J. T. Jones (RAF), 15728641:00.1; 2. J. T. Jones (RAF), 15728641:00.5; 3. J. T. Jones (RAF), 15728641:01.0. 13,421,772,800m: 1. J. T. Jones (RAF), 31457281:00.1; 2. J. T. Jones (RAF), 31457281:00.5; 3. J. T. Jones (RAF), 31457281:01.0. 26,843,545,600m: 1. J. T. Jones (RAF), 62914561:00.1; 2. J. T. Jones (RAF), 62914561:00.5; 3. J. T. Jones (RAF), 62914561:01.0. 53,687,091,200m: 1. J. T. Jones (RAF), 125829121:00.1; 2. J. T. Jones (RAF), 125829121:00.5; 3. J. T. Jones (RAF), 125829121:01.0. 107,374,182,400m: 1. J. T. Jones (RAF), 251658241:00.1; 2. J. T. Jones (RAF), 251658241:00.5; 3. J. T. Jones (RAF), 251658241:01.0. 214,748,364,800m: 1. J. T. Jones (RAF), 503316481:00.1; 2. J. T. Jones (RAF), 503316481:00.5; 3. J. T. Jones (RAF), 503316481:01.0. 429,496,729,600m: 1. J. T. Jones (RAF), 1006632961:00.1; 2. J. T. Jones (RAF), 1006632961:00.5; 3. J. T. Jones (RAF), 1006632961:01.0. 858,993,459,200m: 1. J. T. Jones (RAF), 2013265921:00.1; 2. J. T. Jones (RAF), 2013265921:00.5; 3. J. T. Jones (RAF), 2013265921:01.0. 1,717,986,918,400m: 1. J. T. Jones (RAF), 4026531841:00.1; 2. J. T. Jones (RAF), 4026531841:00.5; 3. J. T. Jones (RAF), 4026531841:01.0. 3,435,973,836,800m: 1. J. T. Jones (RAF), 8053063681:00.1; 2. J. T. Jones (RAF), 8053063681:00.5; 3. J. T. Jones (RAF), 8053063681:01.0. 6,871,947,673,600m: 1. J. T. Jones (RAF), 16106127361:00.1; 2. J. T. Jones (RAF), 16106127361:00.5; 3. J. T. Jones (RAF), 16106127361:01.0. 13,743,895,347,200m: 1. J. T. Jones (RAF), 32212254721:00.1; 2. J. T. Jones (RAF), 32212254721:00.5; 3. J. T. Jones (RAF), 32212254721:01.0. 27,487,790,694,400m: 1. J. T. Jones (RAF), 64424509441:00.1; 2. J. T. Jones (RAF), 64424509441:00.5; 3. J. T. Jones (RAF), 64424509441:01.0. 54,975,581,388,800m: 1. J. T. Jones (RAF), 128849018881:00.1; 2. J. T. Jones (RAF), 128849018881:00.5; 3. J. T. Jones (RAF), 128849018881:01.0. 109,951,162,777,600m: 1. J. T. Jones (RAF), 257698037761:00.1; 2. J. T. Jones (RAF), 257698037761:00.5; 3. J. T. Jones (RAF), 257698037761:01.0. 219,902,325,555,200m: 1. J. T. Jones (RAF), 515396075521:00.1; 2. J. T. Jones (RAF), 515396075521:00.5; 3. J. T. Jones (RAF), 515396075521:01.0. 439,804,651,110,400m: 1. J. T. Jones (RAF), 1030792151041:00.1; 2. J. T. Jones (RAF), 1030792151041:00.5; 3. J. T. Jones (RAF), 1030792151041:01.0. 879,609,302,220,800m: 1. J. T. Jones (RAF), 2061584302081:00.1; 2. J. T. Jones (RAF), 2061584302081:00.5; 3. J. T. Jones (RAF), 2061584302081:01.0. 1,759,218,604,441,600m: 1. J. T. Jones (RAF), 4123168604161:00.1; 2. J. T. Jones (RAF), 4123168604161:00.5; 3. J. T. Jones (RAF), 4123168604161:01.0. 3,518,437,208,883,200m: 1. J. T. Jones (RAF), 8246337208321:00.1; 2. J. T. Jones (RAF), 8246337208321:00.5; 3. J. T. Jones (RAF), 8246337208321:01.0. 7,036,874,417,766,400m: 1. J. T. Jones (RAF), 16492674416641:00.1; 2. J. T. Jones (RAF), 16492674416641:00.5; 3. J. T. Jones (RAF), 16492674416641:01.0. 14,073,748,835,532,800m: 1. J. T. Jones (RAF), 32985348833281:00.1; 2. J. T. Jones (RAF), 32985348833281:00.5; 3. J. T. Jones (RAF), 32985348833281:01.0. 28,147,497,671,065,600m: 1. J. T. Jones (RAF), 65970697666561:00.1; 2. J. T. Jones (RAF), 65970697666561:00.5; 3. J. T. Jones (RAF), 65970697666561:01.0. 56,294,995,342,131,200m: 1. J. T. Jones (RAF), 131941395333121:00.1; 2. J. T. Jones (RAF), 131941395333121:00.5; 3. J. T. Jones (RAF), 131941395333121:01.0. 112,589,990,684,262,400m: 1. J. T. Jones (RAF), 263882790666241:00.1; 2. J. T. Jones (RAF), 263882790666241:00.5; 3. J. T. Jones (RAF), 263882790666241:01.0. 225,179,981,368,524,800m: 1. J. T. Jones (RAF), 527765581332481:00.1; 2. J. T. Jones (RAF), 527765581332481:00.5; 3. J. T. Jones (RAF), 527765581332481:01.0. 450,359,962,737,049,600m: 1. J. T. Jones (RAF), 1055531162664961:00.1; 2. J. T. Jones (RAF), 1055531162664961:00.5; 3. J. T. Jones (RAF), 1055531162664961:01.0. 900,719,925,474,099,200m: 1. J. T. Jones (RAF), 2111062325329921:00.1; 2. J. T. Jones (RAF), 2111062325329921:00.5; 3. J. T. Jones (RAF), 2111062325329921:01.0. 1,801,439,850,948,198,400m: 1. J. T. Jones (RAF), 4222124650659841:00.1; 2. J. T. Jones (RAF), 4222124650659841:00.5; 3. J. T. Jones (RAF), 4222124650659841:01.0. 3,602,879,701,896,396,800m: 1. J. T. Jones (RAF), 8444249301319681:00.1; 2. J. T. Jones (RAF), 8444249301319681:00.5; 3. J. T. Jones (RAF), 8444249301319681:01.0. 7,205,759,403,792,793,600m: 1. J. T. Jones (RAF), 1688849602639361:00.1; 2. J. T. Jones (RAF), 1688849602639361:00.5; 3. J. T. Jones (RAF), 1688849602639361:01.0. 14,411,518,807,585,587,200m: 1. J. T. Jones (RAF), 3377699205278721:00.1; 2. J. T. Jones (RAF), 3377699205278721:00.5; 3. J. T. Jones (RAF), 3377699205278721:01.0. 28,823,037,615,



# Turi's long wait is beginning to pay dividends

**By Marcus Williams**

**By Jenny MacArthur**

The jump-offs, involving seven riders, had enough excitement to bring a smile to the face of the harassed course designer Alan Ball. Graham Fletcher, back at the top after five years out in the cold, opened with a slowish clear round on Stylus. Skiwie, Turi, finding a good stride into the planks, took the second fence, and a fast gallop up the last, then produced his winning round.

Heffer and Miss Greenwood, both looked threatening, but finished a fraction of a second behind. When Robert Smith

the last to go with his new partner. April Sun, had the planks down, Turd's \$750 first prize was safe.

Lady Zinnia Judy's heavy weight working Hunter. Brad dock, a 15-year-old gelding who had never been shown before, took the Working Hunter Championship, with Jane Cooper's much-admired lightweight, Harry, standing reserve.

**1st** April Sun-Rose, 31.5 Kyr (or 1 Kyr), clear, 38.55sec; 2nd Lady Zinnia Judy, clear, 38.61; 3rd View Point (P Heffer) clear, 38.76; 4th 76's Wonderful Hunters judged best of the 15-year-olds.

**5th** Lady Zinnia Judy's Brad dock, Reserve of Cooper's Harry, took the Working Hunter Championship.

**6th** Zinnia Judy, 2; Fireman (Gemsinger) Bloodstock Judy, 3; Dick McKays (Sellers) Bloodstock Judy, 4; Larry Miller's Cooper, 2; Boley Hill (Mr and Mrs J. A. Croft); 2; Tender Rights (L M Wins).

## Topley top of pile after Hick hiccup

**By Ivo Tennant**

last six next ball. Lever had the last word. Thus, Essex won an exciting victory with 21 balls to spare.

It had been made possible by Topley's four for 36, which despite the noble innings from Hick took the heart from Worcestershire's innings and made him the loser of the match.

**ESSEX**

G A Gough & Botham & Newport	34
P J Stephenson & D Oliveira & Day	30
G W Kitchin & J Gifford & P Siddle	26
K R Fletcher & R Rhodes & Botham	7
M J Gifford & P Siddle & P Siddle	21
G Miller & Rhodes & Botham	21
A W Lilly & Rhodes & Pridgen	19
R Gifford & P Siddle & P Siddle	19
W E East & P Rhodes	13
D Topley not out	15
A J Lever not out	15
Extras (lb 15, w 5, nb 5)	25
<b>Total (wickets, 60 overs)</b>	<b>194</b>

**WORCESTERSHIRE**

S J Curran & Gough & Topley	10
I T Botham & Gough & Topley	10
G A Hick & East & Topley	10
R Gifford & P Siddle & P Siddle	10
P J Stephenson & D Oliveira & Day	10
P J Stephenson & D Oliveira & Day	27

15	R Rhodes to Gooch	1
16	N Wright to Gooch	1
17	A King to Gooch	1
18	N Rutherford to Gooch	1
19	N Rutherford to Gooch	1
20	N Rutherford to Gooch	1
21	N Rutherford to Gooch	1
22	N Rutherford to Gooch	1
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### Schools cricket by George Chesterton

may well have reached this figure already. He has two centuries to his credit to date. Morris, of Stow, was captain. The Rest, who is also an opening bat and a wicketkeeper, has a similar record. He has the ability to build an innings, as evidenced by 400 already this season.

Clifton supplied two members of the Southern Schools 11, and both are experienced campaigners with Gloucestershire under-19. Bailey is a wicketkeeper batsman and Meadows an all-rounder. Together recently they added 160 for the Clifton second wicket against Rugby.

Among the bowlers, Balderson, who opens the bowling for Fockington and will do so for The Rest, has an impressive record; Watkinson and Wiles have similar experience and will open for the Southern Schools.

## **BOWLS**

# **ers England**

Only John Bell's rink, with John Dutaway, of Norfolk, leading, keeping them in touch with an 8-3 advantage over Jim Baker's men at 10 ends.

David Ward, of Cromer, whose rink dropped seven shots on the third end, and Alan Windsor, of Gunkford, were in trouble against Paul Smyth and David Corkill, of Ireland. At the half-way stage, Ward was behind 12-13, while Windsor trailed 1-12.

estershire amassed the third-highest total between first-class sides in this competition, their mission was improbable at best. Willey could afford to miss two catches without damaging his

nomination as Man of the Match.

It was not a pitch to make any bowler's eyes light up and so Lester went in for an odd display of speed for two. This, however, only brought together Willey and Gower and, in their contrasting styles, they set up the mayhem. Willey hit the ball so ferociously, Gower, massaged it all over, they paced each for a stand of 158.

Willey and Whitaker then added 120 in 16 overs, only Marshall and Cowley applying even a hint of restraint.

When Greenidge fell in the eighth over, Hampshire looked doomed. But Nicholas nourished the pursuit, Robin Smith was briefly brilliant and the batsmen threatened when it seemed all over. Five men passed 40, but the big innings demanded was missing and Hampshire were left to regret the 18 runs gifted in wides and no-balls.

The losing margin, a cruel 15 runs, could not disguise the

# Broncos

The British Open Championships continued at Cowdroy Park yesterday with a League 1 match between David Pearl's Rosamundo and Lord Milford Haven's Broncos, who won 12-7 (John Watson writes).

Rosamundo fielded Rod Maubwa, who plays off a handicap of no more than four, in their pivot position, and although the Pakistani, el-Effendi, a mighty striker of the ball, is well placed at back for them,

**POLO**  
**played like c**

John Horswell, at No. 2, gave the impression of taking responsibility for the central role, as well. This squad showed a handicap of only 20 against Broncos' 22.

Broncos have a singularly smart-looking lot of mounts, three of their players, Milford Haven, Glue and Donoso, playing off a string of 30 first-year ponies, 26 from Argentina and four from New Zealand.

Broncos' backing-up, based

## FOOT

### Bates behind League plan

## League plan for university

By Ian Stafford

The Football League's plan to commemorate this year's centenary celebrations by building a football university was the brainchild of a special centenary committee headed by Ken Bates, the Chelsea chairman. Mr Bates, who was also the former president of the Football League, decided to turn the League's centenary year into a legacy for football by providing the game with a national centre.

An estimated £2 million taken from funds raised by the various functions arranged this year as part of the celebrations will be donated to the cause with the rest of the cash found from private sponsors. Andy Williams, Football League spokesman, suggested that the League is now planning to venture into commercialism similar to the National Football League in the United States.

The centenary committee is looking at six possible sites for the centre in or around the country's major cities.

## EVENING

# Catterick Bridge

*Going: firm*

8.30 (B) 1, 1, Taunton (G) 0.00, 85-40;  
 2, Cat. - 10.00 (15-8 fav), 3, Tough Boot  
 (11-2), 10 ran 41, hd, M Prescott, 10e,  
 £2.80; £1.40; £1.80; £1.90, DF: £2.40,  
 CSF: £3.85.

7.9 (1m 41 40yd) 1, Princetown (D)  
 Nicholls, 4-1; 2, Grinlan (7-2); 3, Dawn  
 Sky (9-4 fav), 8 ran, Miss S Hill, 5/1, 5/1  
 Total: £5.45; £2.90; £2.10; £1.10, DF:  
 £12.50, CSF: £18.47.

## Francis manager

Gerry Francis is the new manager of Bristol Rovers. The former England captain beat nine other applicants yesterday for the job vacated by Bobby Gould's departure for Wimbledon. Francis played 27 games for Rovers the season before last.

Gould, meanwhile, has made his first move into the transfer market. He has gone back to his old club, where he has agreed a £70,000 deal for the highly rated right back, John Sales.

● The Football Association have followed up their ban on Leeds United taking part in pre-season games in West Germany by refusing to allow Tottenham Hotspur to participate in a tournament in The Netherlands.

Although the FA are eager to persuade UEFA to end their ban on English clubs taking part in European competitions, they have, ironically, allowed Liver-

**5 RACING**

**Brighton**

Going: firm

5.30 (7f) 1d. 1. **Maccho Man** (M Hills, 10-11-2). **Spy Hunter** (8-11 fav). 3. **Very Goble** (5-11). 11. ran. 11d. 3d. **B Hanbury**. **Total**: £10.80; £27.20. **DF**: £1.00. **GF**: £7.10. **CSF**: £1.50.

7.0 (7m 4d) 1. **Wanslade Lodge** (JF 12-12). 2. **Peddon** (S-4 fav). 3. **Sardul Flyer** (12-11). 4. **Candouras** (8-1). 17. ran. **NR**: **Telegraph Folly**. **%**: 2d. **M Fatherhood**. **Total**: £8.00. **£1**: £1.60. **£10**: £1.70; £1.70. **DF**: £9.80. **CSF**: £32.95. **11cast**: £263.28.

## Broncos played like clockwork

Only John Bell's rink, with John Outaway, of Norfolk, leading, keeping them in touch with an 8-3 advantage over Jim Baker's men at 10 ends.

David Ward, of Cromer, whose rink dropped seven shots on the third end, and Alan Windsor, of Guildford, were in trouble against Paul Smyth and David Conkell, of Ireland. At the half-way stage, Ward was behind 12-13, while Windsor trailed 1-12.

The British Open Championships continued at Cowdrey Park yesterday with a League I match between David Pearl's Rosamundo and Lord Milford Haven's Broncos, who won 12-7 (John Watson writes).

Rosamundo fielded Rod Mathews, who plays off a handicap of no more than four, in their pivot position, and although the Pakistani, el-Effendi, a mighty striker of the ball, is well placed at back for them,

on Howard Hipwood's leverage, went like clockwork. Hipwood reads the line faultlessly, while his Chilean No. 2, with a spectacular repertoire of cutshots, is one of the most accurate masters of the ball in the game. He scored six Bronco goals.

**BRONCOS:** 1. Lord Millard Haven (1); 2. G Donoso (7); 3. H Hipwood (3); back, M Glue (5).

**ROSARINDO:** 1. D Pearl (2); 2. G Horswell (3); 3. R Marneaux (4); back, P el Mendi (8).

**Catterick Bridge**  
*Going: firm*  
 820 (8/1), 7. Taungani (G Duffield, 55-40);  
 2. Cat-Arrowed (15-8 fav); 3. Tough Bore  
 (11-2); 10 ran 41; 21. Mr Prescott. Tote.  
 £SF. £1.40; £1 £60; £1.90. DF: £2.40.  
 CSF. £8.85.

7.0 (1m 41 40yd) 1. Princicgate (D  
 Nicholls, 4-1); 2. Grinlind (7-2); 3. Dawn  
 Sky (B-4 w/f); 8 ran. Mrs S High. Tote.  
 £2.40; £2.30; £2.10; £1.10. DF:  
 £12.50. CSF. £18.47.

## Brighton

**Going: farm**

6.30 (7) 1. **Maccho Man** (M Hts. 10-1); 2. **Spy Hunter** (8-11 fav); 3. **Very Sober** (5-11); 11 run. 1¼. 3. B. Hanbury. **Tote: £10.80; C\$30; £7.10; £1.60. DP: £7.10. GSF: £17.28.**

7.0 (11 4R) 1. **Waterside Lodge** (C Rutter. 10-1); 2. **Redden** (3-4 fav); 3. **Serfer** (Fur 12-1); 4. **Candaries** (6-11); 17 run NR; **Telegraph** (Fy. ¼); 21. **M. Paterson-Godley**. **Tote: £8.00; £6.50; £1.50; £1.70; £7.10; £1.90. GSF: £32.95. Tracast: £263.28.**



# Headingley pitch blamed again as Glamorgan crash

By Martin Searby

HEADINGLEY (Yorkshire won 105): Yorkshire beat Glamorgan by nine wickets. The pitch, castigated after England's innings defeat 48 hours earlier, was at the centre of further controversy yesterday as Yorkshire beat Glamorgan by nine wickets in their second-round NatWest Trophy tie in a little over three and a half hours.

The umpires, Nigel Plews and Mervyn Kitchen, will give it only the next best mark to "unfit" in their reports, although Hugh Morris, the Glamorgan captain, was slightly more charitable in his after-the-match comments.

"We batted badly and did not bowl particularly well whereas Yorkshire kept the ball up and straight," he said. "But if we had made 150 it could have been a much tighter match although, having said that, you don't expect the first ball of the day to lift off a length and hit you on the shoulder."

The pitch, used twice before this season, left Keith Boyce, the groundsman who is under fire after the Test debacle, "shocked and dismayed" and will not be used again this season.

Morris managed to carry his bat while making only 16 and could do little to alter the course of events after Yorkshire won the toss and put his side into bat.

Sidebottom, in conditions tailor-made for him, achieved

Other NatWest reports page 45

sharply to give Sidebottom two more wickets in his fourth over. Todd lasted only 11 balls before another quick virtually handed Yorkshire the game by 11.0.

Things could have been worse had Thomas gone when he pushed Sidebottom to short leg but Blakey thought the ball was travelling more quickly, missed it and the England fast bowler hit the next four balls to the boundary.

As the main strike force took a breather, Thomas hit Hartley bravely for a straight six and made 33 from 26 balls, adding another two boundaries before he clipped a catch to Blakey, who had wisely retreated to short mid-wicket. It was the last act of

aggression, with Metson taken at short leg three balls later and Jarvis mopping up the tail. Sidebottom appropriately rounding things off with a well-judged catch at long leg.

But there was little sign of any terror in the track with Metson, now in splendid form, and Metcalfe putting on 68 in 21 overs together against a Glamorgan attack which failed to bowl the required length.

Metcalfe fell to a catch at second slip but such condign treatment of their batting left Yorkshire with a big psychological advantage, which was fully exploited in the 24 overs it took to earn a place in the quarter-finals.

**GLAMORGAN**  
S P James lbw b Sidebottom 8  
H Morris not out 16  
C Todd b Sidebottom 11  
M P Maynard c Metson b Sidebottom 6  
R J Shaw lbw b Sidebottom 1  
P Todd c Sidebottom b Sidebottom 1  
J G Thomas c Blakey b Hartley 33  
C P Metson c Blakey b Hartley 5  
S J Bess lbw b Jarvis 4  
S B Barwell c Sidebottom b Jarvis 7  
Extras (b 1, nb 0) 7  
Total (28.2 overs) 83

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-10, 2-10, 3-18, 4-18, 5-22, 6-33, 7-38, 8-33, 9-74.  
BOWLING: Jarvis 10.2-1-31-3; Sidebottom 9.4-2-5; Fletcher 4-0-5-2; Hartley 5-0-10-2.

**YORKSHIRE**  
M D Metson not out 68  
A A Metcalfe c Maynard b Smith 29  
R J Shaw not out 1  
Extras (b 2, w 4, nb 0) 6  
Total (1 wk, 24 overs) 91

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-8, 2-10, 3-18, 4-18, 5-22, 6-33, 7-38, 8-33, 9-74.  
BOWLING: Thomas 8-0-24-0; Barwell 5-1-12-2; Bess 4-0-12-1; Hartley 4-0-18-1; Metcalfe 4-0-11-0.

Man of the match: A Sidebottom.  
Umpires: M T Plews and M J Kitchen.

## Gooch is ready to tour again

By Alan Lee

Graham Gooch has informed the England cricket selectors that he would like to resume touring. This ends months of conjecture about his future after his controversial withdrawal from last winter's trip to Australia and his reluctance to state his long-term intentions.

Gooch, repairing his confidence in county cricket but still widely regarded as England's No. 1 opening batsman, has made himself available for the World Cup in October, for which a 25-man squad must be named by the end of this month. He is also willing to undertake the subsequent tour of Pakistan.

The Essex captain, however, is not prepared to abandon his home and family for the whole of England's arduous winter programme and will almost certainly rule himself out of the visit to New Zealand and Australia after Christmas.

Following the advice of the team manager, Mickey Stewart, England are for the first time offering players the choice of touring for all or part of the winter schedule, if selected. It appears, however, that Gooch is thus far alone in wishing to take advantage of the option.

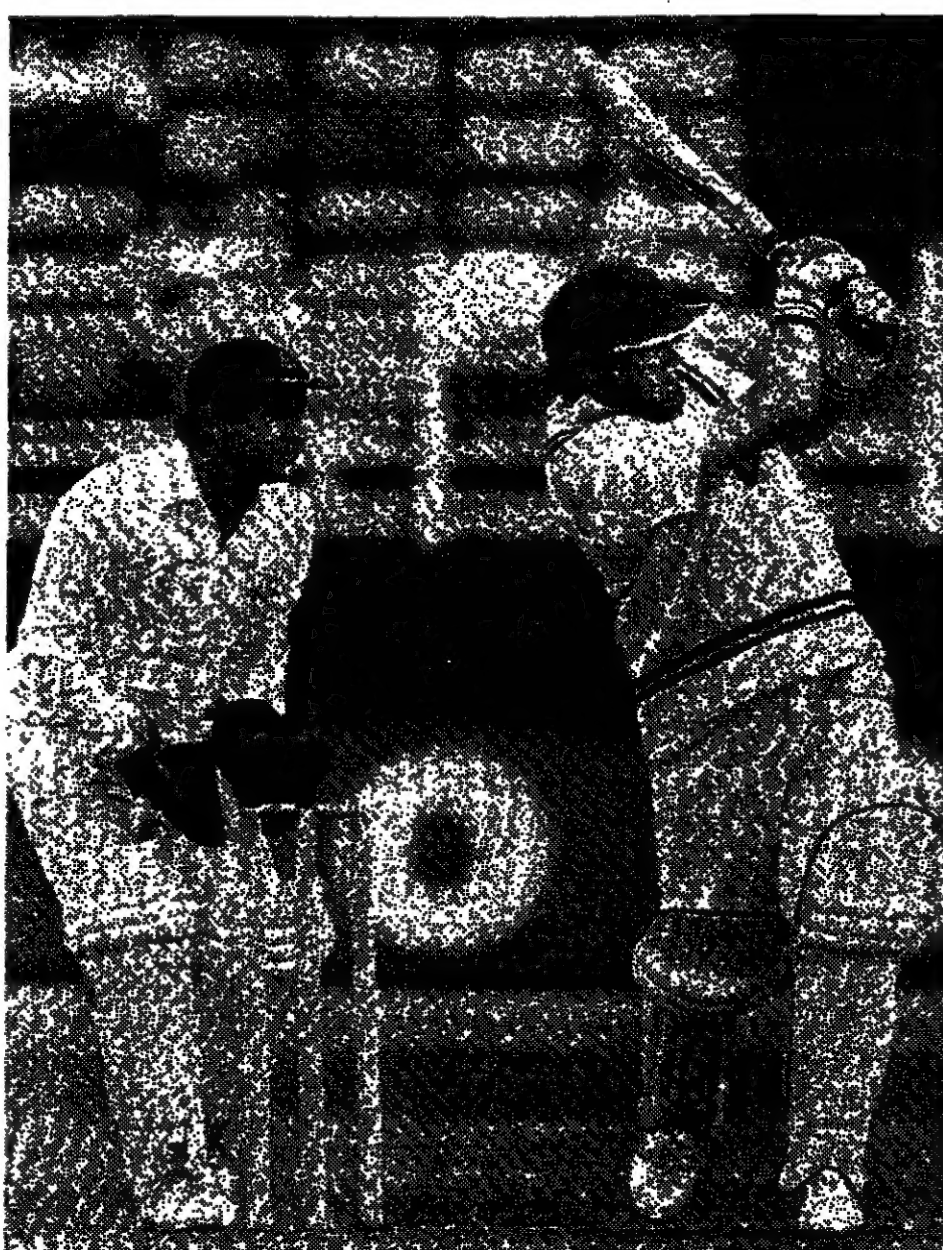
His decision, reached only after his apparently annual period of agonising, will mean the less he welcomed. Ian Botham and David Gower will be missing for the entire tour, leaving England short on experience, and Gooch's all-round expertise at the limited-overs game will surely make him an essential part of the World Cup squad.

Gooch, aged 33, explained his thinking last night: "I am very keen to play in the World Cup and once it was made clear that the squad would be chosen on its own merits, without an obligation to stay on all winter, I had no doubt that I wanted to be considered. It may be my last chance to play in the competition."

"I will speak to the selectors in more detail if they decide they want me. There is absolutely no guarantee they will pick me. I am out of the side and trying hard to get back in, but the players in possession have not done too much wrong."

Gooch has not played Test cricket since last August and is only now emerging from the deepest trough of his career, a spell in which his morale suffered such indignities that he confessed to wondering whether his gifts had forever deserted him.

"It was a bad time, but hopefully it is behind me. I feel I have been playing quite well in the past few weeks, but I need a couple of big scores to get back in the public eye. I know some people have probably been writing me off as an England player, but my appetite for the game is as good as ever and I am very anxious to regain my place."



One-day best: Moles, of Warwickshire, on his way to a century yesterday which helped his side to victory over Buckinghamshire in the NatWest Trophy. Report, page 45

## Van Poppel finds team on his side

From John Wilcockson, Epimay-race-Semart

When Jean-Paul Van Poppel, a 6ft, 12st Dutchman, began his professional cycling career in March 1985, his team manager boasted: "Van Poppel will be the fastest sprinter in the world." Race by race, the rider from Tilburg has slowly lived up to his promise.

Last year he won two stages of the Giro d'Italia and this year he had won seven races before starting his first Tour de France.

Each day on the Tour, Van Poppel, aged 24, has been contesting the bunch sprints and his third place at Troyes on Tuesday earned him the green jersey as the most consistent finisher. But he was having problems with his Super Confier team, who have been making the pace at the end of each stage to neutralise the frequent attacks.

His team colleagues said after Tuesday's performance: "We are fed up with working for nothing. We must change our tactics. We can't continue working for someone who doesn't win."

Luckily, their team coach, Jan Raas, one of the wildest tacticians when he was racing, persuaded his men to support Van Poppel one more time. And yesterday, in the most spectacular finish of the first week's racing, Van Poppel burst through in the final 100 yards to win the 128-mile eighth stage in this small suburb in the south-west of Paris.

Van Poppel had a clear run along the centre of the wide, slightly uphill boulevard to beat easily a posse of riders fighting it out outside the right-hand barrier.

Tuesday's winner, Guido Bontempi, could finish only fourth. Like Sean Kelly, in

## One-year deal for Nicholas

By Ian Stafford

Charlie Nicholas signed a new one-year contract with Arsenal yesterday, ending six months of speculation concerning his future, which most recently linked him to a return to his old club, Celtic.

The Arsenal manager, George Graham, offered the Scottish international a three-year contract, but Nicholas preferred to review the situation in a year's time. "I am delighted that Charlie has decided to stay with us," Graham said. "I never wanted him to leave us and although I offered him a longer contract, his decision is fine by me."

Nicholas, aged 25, cost the north London club £750,000 in 1983 but has not been able to produce the form that forced him into the Scottish team. "Charlie is an exciting player but we do not seem to see enough of his skills," Graham added. "We have had a long chat and agree that he needs to be more consistent."

Despite a wretched season of injury and poor form, Nicholas did score the two goals that gave Arsenal their Littlewoods Cup final victory over Liverpool. "I think those goals persuaded him to stay," Graham said.

Tottenham will hear today whether their appeal against a fine imposed by the Football League was successful. Fined £10,000 for fielding 10 reserves in a League game against Everton five days before the FA Cup Final, Tottenham contested their punishment at a 90-minute hearing at Manchester City's Maine Road ground yesterday. David Platt, the Tottenham manager, said later: "We had a very fair hearing and all we can do now is wait."

Mansell: British racing best

between races, I also need time to relax with my family, unwind a little, spend some time in the gym at home and perhaps play some golf. That's why I go to a lot of effort and expense to fly home quickly after a Grand Prix."

Last Sunday, his hired Lear Jet enabled him to be back in the Isle of Man after his victory in the French Grand Prix before the last member of his team had even left the pits. "Private flying is not an ego trip, it's a sensible way of making the best use of a scarce commodity - free time."

This week, Greg Norman is a guest of the Mansells, so golf-clubs will almost certainly be aboard the helicopter, which Mansell flies each day to the circuit.

Despite the pressures, Britain is where Mansell most likes to race. "Whether it's Silverstone or Brands Hatch, you know it's going to be the best organized race of the year. There is no petty officialdom or trouble about having the right passes, no language difficulties - it's just great."

"The British crowds have been fantastic. It seems these days I can't go anywhere near an airport or a taxi without someone shouting out 'Good luck, Nigel... sock it to them.'"

On Sunday, seeking it to them will mean winning his first grand prix at Silverstone to join the two successes at Brands Hatch. The circuit this time may prove less exacting, but no less demanding. "Silverstone is so quick you have to drive with absolute precision because the slightest misjudgment can end up by being a major accident. Even with the chicane we'll be averaging over 150mph."

Especially after the pressures of the week, the greatest enemy is mental fatigue rather than physical, although physical stress sometimes plays a part - Mansell once suffered from leg cramp in Detroit. But that will not be repeated: "I simply hadn't drunk enough over the three days and the effect was cumulative. Don't worry, I've been gazing ever since."

One last essential for the modern leading-racing driver is speech-making. Here, Mansell does not put a foot wrong. For this week's endless off-circuit commitments, he has been brushing up his repertoire; some say he is already as adept as the late Graham Hill.

## Graveney holds tight rein as Gloucestershire muster win

By David Chappell

HOVE (Gloucestershire won 105): Gloucestershire beat Sussex by five wickets.

Gloucestershire found the sea air much to their liking yesterday as they breezed into the quarter-finals of the NatWest Trophy at the expense of the holders, Sussex. Some inspired leadership and a magnificent opening partnership between Wright (76) and Stovold paved the way to victory which, after some late alarms, was achieved with nine balls to spare.

For Gloucestershire, and particularly their captain, Graveney, things could not have gone better on a lovely day. Graveney invited Sussex to bat first on a benign pitch and judicious marshalling of his bowling resources allowed him to keep the innings well in check.

By switching Sainsbury to the Cromwell Road end, Graveney was rewarded with early breakthroughs and although Green and Alan Wells built a solid base for Sussex in a third-wicket partnership of

115, they were never able to score with any freedom.

It was Graveney himself who began to prise the trophy away from Sussex with an excellent spell of slow, left-arm bowling, tempting both Wells and Green into indiscretions as Sussex hinted at a challenging total.

Green, a tidy batsman but somewhat limited in his range of strokes, scored six fours in his 84 before attempting to loft Graveney down the ground and failing to Wright's well-judged running catch. Wells, the younger of the two brothers as befitting a player who compiled a career best, 161 not out the previous day, reached a confident half-century before advancing down the pitch to the Gloucestershire captain and being stumped.

From a position of some promise with 15 overs remaining, Sussex subsided and their final total of 242 for eight was patently short of requirements.

Stovold and Wright

launched the Gloucestershire reply with an impressive array of strokes. Stovold, powerful off his legs, brought up his 50 in the twenty-third over with the last of his seven fours while Wright followed him to a half-century four overs later.

**SUSSEX**  
R Alkanah b Sainsbury 18  
A M Green c Wright b Graveney 84  
P W Sainsbury b Sainsbury 29  
A P Wells c Russell b Graveney 55  
C M Wells c Alkanah b Graveney 18  
T J Giddard b Graveney 11  
G S Le Roux lbw b Wells 8  
D A Rogers not out 29  
A C S Piggott b Wells 11  
TP Moores not out 18  
Extras (b 14, w 8) 22  
Total (30 wk, 60 overs) 242

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-43, 2-43, 3-158, 4-187, 5-187, 6-187, 7-225, 8-225.  
BOWLING: Wells 12-0-42-0; Sainsbury 12-2-20-2; Alkanah 4-0-17-0; Lawrence 8-0-43-0; Graveney 12-1-48-4.

**GLoucestershire**  
A W Stovold c Le Roux 59  
A J Wright c M Wells b Piggott 76  
C W J Alkanah not out 11  
M W Alkanah b Piggott 9  
K M Curran c Le Roux b Babbington 0  
J W Lloyd lbw b C M Wells 27  
TR C Russell not out 27  
Extras 18  
Total (30 wk, 58.3 overs) 242

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-45, 2-172, 3-187, 4-188, 5-220.  
Umpires: J Berriman and K J Lyons.

## Man of long deeds at a standstill

From Pat Butcher, Athletics Correspondent, East Berlin

Uwe Hohn sat in the refurbished Friedrich Ludwig Jahn Sportpark yesterday trying not to feel disconsolate. It was in this stadium three years ago that Hohn set the world record that engendered the change in the javelin specifications.

A throw of 104.80m discomfited the spectators on the receiving end. It is not the new javelin, which yields reduced distances, that grieves Hohn, but the back and foot injuries that have finished his career before his 25th birthday.

"When I last competed in 1985, I thought it was possible I might continue in 1988 or 1989. But after two operations last year, the specialists told me even that is not possible. I miss the competition a lot."

What with the shorter distances, the men's javelin has been pretty dull without him. Born in Rheinsberg on July 16, 1962, Hohn trod the classical path for an East German youngster with sporting aptitude. "From the age of seven, I played all sports at school. At 11, I concentrated on the javelin, and I went to the Potsdam sports school at 13."

That year, he threw 41.92m. Six years later, he fore-shadowed his world record by

his fifth place in a mile event last month.

Ovett, who was outkicked by O'Mara on the home stretch, will be in action again at tomorrow's Peugeot Talbot Games at Crystal Palace.

He lines up in the 3,000 metres against the man who was preferred to him for the European Cup final, Tim Hutchings.

## Coe stays cheerful

Sebastian Coe, twice an Olympic 1,500m champion, hopes to salvage some racing this season even if he misses the world championships in September because of Achilles tendon trouble.

"It doesn't look rosy to make the team for Rome," Coe said. "I can run on grass last road shows, but I still can't walk spikes. But I'm having regular physiotherapy sessions and I haven't ruled out racing this season."

## Back in fold

Christa Kinshofer, the Olympic slalom silver medal winner in 1980, has been reinstated in the West German women's skiing team after five seasons racing for The Netherlands. Kinshofer was barred from last winter's world championships in Crans-Montana, Switzerland, because she did not have a Dutch passport.

## Toft dies

Bert Toft, the former England hooker, has died, aged 77. Toft earned 10 international caps between 1936 and 1939 and was an England selector for seven years after the war before becoming the rugby correspondent of The Observer from 1952 to 1966.

## SPORT IN BRIEF

### Triple cheer

Gill Clark and Gillian Gowers, the European badminton women's doubles champions, and Darren Hall, England's only seeded player in the world championships two months ago, will represent Europe against Asia in Bangkok on September 26 and 27. The trio will then be joined by Steve Baddeley, the Commonwealth champion, for the World Cup.

### Taylor post

Bob Taylor, the former England wicketkeeper, has been co-opted onto the committee of Derbyshire, the county he served as a player for 24 years.

Barbara Hambly, of Warwickshire, leads a 16-strong England squad for the women's European Hockey Cup, at Ficksletts Lock, north London, from September 3 to 13.

### Soviet sprint

Galina Tsareva, the Soviet cyclist, set a world record for the 200m flying start of 11.36sec in Moscow to beat Erica Salomaa, her countrywoman's, mark by 0.012sec.

### Wheeled out

The Tour of Belgium cycle race, scheduled for August 11 to 16, has been cancelled because the main sponsor withdrew too late for a replacement to be found.

### Aids move

Zagreb (AP) - Each male participant at the World Student Games, which were formally opened here yesterday, has been issued with a condom as a prevention against Aids.

The organizers noted that "you can never be too careful" when the deadly virus is involved, and added that the move was introduced to "eliminate any possible spread of the illness" in the country. There are about 5,000 athletes taking part, of whom about two-thirds are male.

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